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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

October, 1951

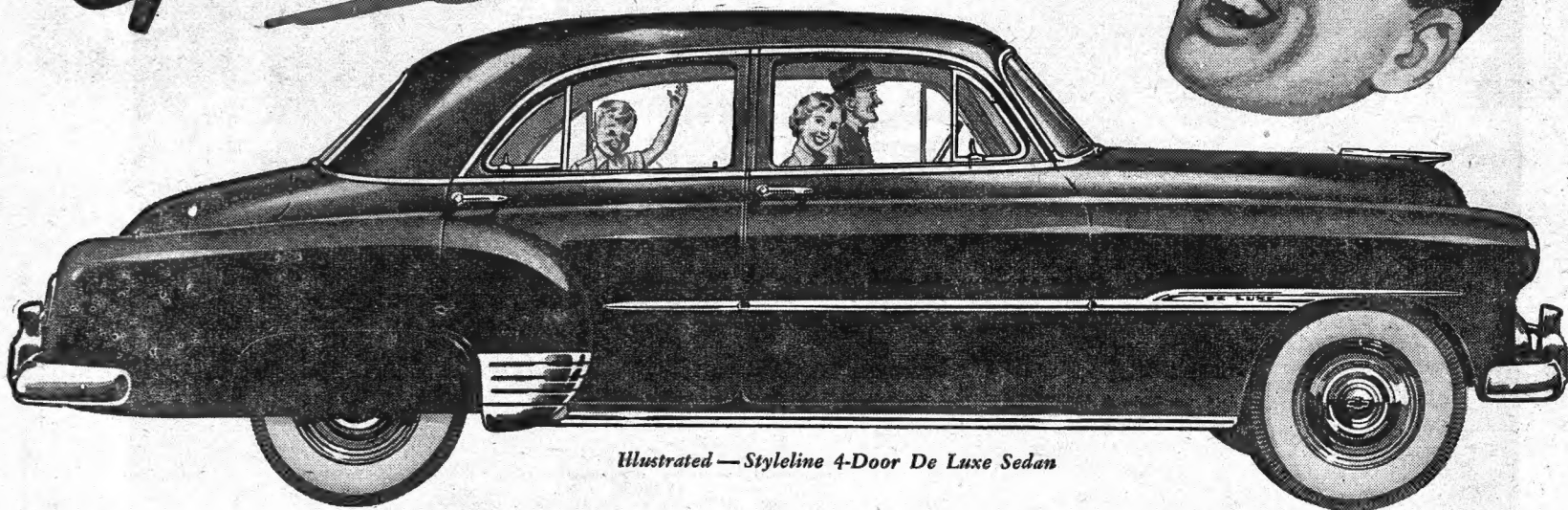


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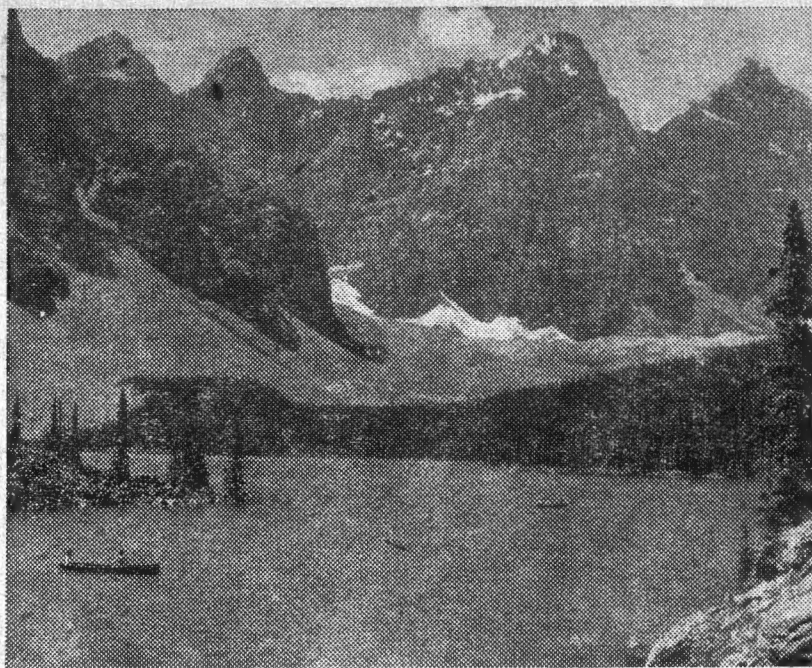
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The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Vol. XLVII.

Founded in 1905 by Chas. W. Peterson

No. 10

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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Temporary grain storage

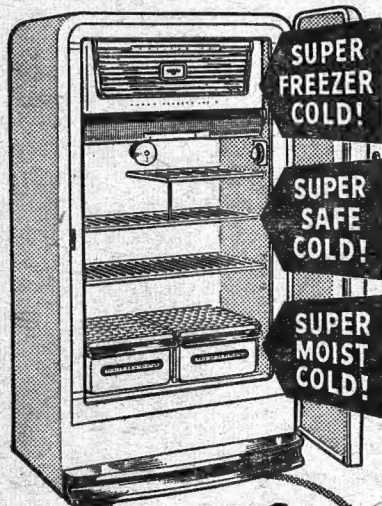
WITH grain storage at a premium this fall every effort will have to be made to protect threshed grain from the weather. C. A. Cheshire, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests that temporary bins may be readily constructed by using snow fencing or woven wire. The snow fencing should be lined with some strong, tough waterproof material that will contain the grain. "Fibreen" paper is excellent material for this lining, although some of the heavy vapour barrier papers are satisfactory. The paper lining is not continuous around the storage but should be cut into 8 or 10 foot lengths and overlapped sufficiently to allow for expansion of the snow fencing itself.

The snow fencing should not exceed 50 feet in length, which means that the storage will be just under 16 feet in diameter. Grain should be delivered to the

centre of this storage area so that the pile rises evenly along the walls. Care should be taken to see that the paper is snug against the fencing as the grain fills the storage. When this type of storage is used and it is likely that the grain will have to be left for a period of two weeks or more, it is advisable to place 8 inches or a foot of straw on the ground under the grain. If the storage is required for just a short time, cleaning off the loose surface earth is all that is necessary and will allow easy and clean recovery of the grain.

Woven wire can be used in much the same manner as the snow fencing. The interior of the wire must be covered with some tough material and the following have been found satisfactory: canvas, jute sack, straw, sheaves or hay. Again, the circumference of the storage should be in the neighborhood of 50 feet. As with the snow fencing, straw on the bottom of the storage is advisable where storage is necessary for any appreciable length of time.

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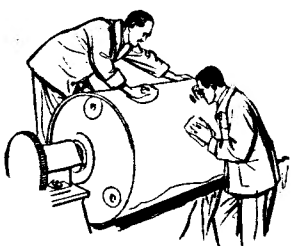
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

The spotlight is on Canada as the atomic age dawns

THE article on page 8 on atomic energy and the future of Canada was written for the Farm and Ranch by one of Canada's outstanding journalists. To our way of thinking it is one of the most important articles to appear in print in the last decade. It raises questions about issues that few of us realized existed. It hands us the hottest problem we have ever had to grasp, atomic energy and what we propose to do about it.

We don't pretend to know anything more about atomic fission and nuclear reaction than ordinary Farm and Ranch readers. But we are not particularly intimidated by the strange new words that atomic science is adding to the language. Those of our readers whose memories go back to the early days of electricity will recall the difficulties they had with kilowatts, volts and amperes. Radio, in its beginning, was complicated by 10 syllable words. The early autos got us confused with differentials, accelerators, magnetoes, valves and pistons. Even the dullest of us gradually got used to strange words.

So let's not be intimidated by the atomic scientists. Let's just understand one thing and understand it clearly — atomic energy means power, new sources of power that will open up a whole new age for mankind, and open it so quickly it will make our heads swim. Understand that, and we can pick up the jargon at our leisure.

Reading this article, we couldn't help feeling a glow of pride in this country. Here we were, an unsettled wilderness 80 years ago. Then the dynamo was invented. A couple of decades passed slowly, as they did in those days. The idea of hitching a dynamo to a waterfall for the generation of electricity was kicked around. Suddenly the electric age was upon us. We discovered that in our once despised wilderness were waterfalls capable of developing untold millions of horsepower.

It was fortunate for us today that Canada, in those days, boasted of more than its share of visionaries and optimists, men to whom life was a challenge, to whom faith in Canada's future was a guiding light that never wavered. These were the men, at the very dawn of the electrical age, who saw the imperative need to keep our hydro resources intact until Canadians could use them.

As the marriage of power to raw material was consummated, the age of minerals dawned. Once again **WE HAVE EVERYTHING** it was our wilderness that produced the nickel, the copper, the aluminum, the zinc and the gold that changed the face of the world. Then came the fabulous discoveries of oil and natural gas. To top it all off, atomic research turned our pitchblend deposits into the most valuable substance of all.

Was ever there a country so blessed with the raw materials of the good life for all its people as Canada? Was there ever a country that found so much treasure in what, at first glance, seemed to be nature's scrap-heap? Where?

How can you help getting lyrical about such a country as ours? If Farm and Ranch editorials occasionally sound waspish and ill tempered, which they are not, it is because of our impatience with the lack of faith in so rich a land. We all went through the wringer, horribly, during the depression. It implanted a mania for "security" against want and unemployment that distorts our thinking today.

This is still a young country and a young man's country. It is the kind of country that takes men with young minds to appreciate and to develop. The kind of "depression" thinking that enslaves so many of us has no place on the threshold of the atomic age.

How much would it cost to install the

machinery and equipment and power development to refine our own plutonium? \$400,000,000? What does it matter? How much will it cost for Canada to develop the St. Lawrence Seaway on her own? \$500,000,000? What does it matter. We could almost finance both these great projects out of the almost \$700,000,000 that we have deep-frozen in the Unemployment Insurance Commission. How does Canada insure itself against unemployment? By burying dollar bills in a bank vault in Ottawa or by building a country that will provide work for double our current population?

There are, happily, some signs at least that the clouds are lifting from the Canadian mind. Big things are not only being dreamed about, there is a growing public demand that they be pushed ahead. The **BIG DREAMS** Trans-Canada highway was one item. The St. Lawrence seaway is another. Development of the South Saskatchewan is still another. Atomic energy development will, we predict, be still another. These things are all in the grand tradition of Canada which as a young nation of 4,000,000 which had the vision and the courage to embark on the building of the longest railway line in the whole world, through stretches of the world's most forbidding wilderness.

These are all big plans at the Government level. But what of the people, what are we doing ourselves to develop our country? If we confine our reading to city newspapers, we get the impression that the only thing the Canadian people are really interested in is, like the little pig in the story, securing themselves against the big bad wolf of "insecurity" by building houses with straw dollars. There is endless agitation about the cost-of-living, sickness insurance, old-age insurance, union security, and more and bigger welfare schemes.

Is this a true picture? We think not. Go anywhere you like in this country and you can see the evidence of "little shots" trying to build themselves into "big shots". Carpenters are branching out as contractors, mechanics are setting themselves up in business, thousands of individual truck owners are making down-payments on a second truck. That is the real Canada, these are the real Canadians. They're not very vocal. They don't bombard editors with anonymous letters. But there are enough of them. They, too, are in the great Canadian tradition and any Government which can come before them with plans for Canadian development of atomic energy will receive enthusiastic endorsement.

and stupid minority of hunters, who have no regard for either the rights of others or the safety of farm animals, should bring sportsmen generally into disrepute. That, sadly, is what is happening. Most of these people, strangely enough, could get in all the hunting they want by simply observing a few rules of elementary decency. They could ask permission before entering on any farm. They could exercise care in passing through fences which are erected at high cost to contain valuable farm animals. They could make sure that no domestic animal is within range before they fire their guns.

Genuine sportsmen do these things automatically. They are the ones who will suffer most when the boorish minority so curdle the farmers' sympathy that they will close their lands to all hunters.

Which is the worst menace?

WHICH are doing the most damage, the ducks or the duck hunters? The lifting of restrictions on shooting, done to save late crops from damage by ducks, turned large areas of the prairies into miniature artillery ranges. There have been the usual flood of complaints about the general behavior of too many of the hunters, who are showing a fine disregard for fences, farm animals and the elementary laws that protect property.

One Alberta farmer was awakened at dawn by the shooting of a half dozen duck hunters in his grain fields. When they ignored his orders to leave, he called the

R.C.M.P. They took the particulars but did nothing. If a city dweller discovers armed prowlers loose on his property, the police will quickly come to his aid. But when the same thing happens to a farmer he can get no satisfaction.

The R.C.M.P. are paid to enforce the law of the land. That means all the law, not just the highway traffic act. Trespassing is against the law, just as much against the law as speeding on highways. The police exist to protect the person and the property of the citizens. Farmers are citizens. They have a right to expect protection.

It is a shame, really that an ignorant

Farm and Ranch Editorials

No American gas for Canada until all U.S. needs are filled

THE refusal of the United States Government to permit any American natural gas to be exported to Canada is a hard blow to industrial and domestic gas users in Ontario. The decision will increase both the cost of living and the cost of production there and indirectly will result in higher prices for the things the West buys. Not, of course, that such matters were the concern of the American Government. It was interested in one thing and one alone—to safeguard the interests of all the people of the United States by refusing to permit gas exports until all the needs of Americans everywhere had been met.

In a way, this decision is a great gain for Canada. It should demolish, once and for all, the gaudy propaganda facade built up by pipeline promoters seeking to pipe gas to the North-Western States. If the nation with the greatest storehouse full of natural gas in the world cannot consider sharing it with Canada, it puts a completely new valuation on the worth to Canada of its own natural gas reserves. In fact, it makes it imperative to do exactly what the Americans did, retain in Canada our own natural gas for the use of Canadians.

Perhaps now the people of the east will take some notice of, and make an effort to understand, the position taken by Prairie Members of Parliament during the pipe-line fillibusters. Never was so much talking done to so little advantage as during those debates. On perhaps one of the really great public issues of our times, the eastern members were bored and un-interested. To them it was a simple matter: Alberta has lots of gas. The Americans want to buy it. Then for goodness sake sell it to them quick because it is no good to us!

Canadians who dreamt out loud of the industrial potential of gas, a potential that could make Alberta another Texas; who saw a vision of a whole Canadian economy strengthened and expanded by natural gas—they were regarded with the tolerance usually reserved for certifiable lunatics. It took a decision of the U.S. Federal Power Commission to arouse Ontario to the facts of life.

When Ontario's interests are involved, Ontario acts with vigor and dispatch. That is as it should be. When the Alberta Conservation Board held its gas hearings in Calgary, an official representative of Ontario was on hand to press Ontario's case for some of Alberta's gas if and when it decided it has a sufficient reserve to permit exports out of the province.

That case, naturally, will have to be considered in relation to the needs not only of Alberta but of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec. But are there any patriotic Canadians who can for one moment deny that Ontario's needs should be met where possible before the needs of Washington and Oregon are even considered? We think not.

If and when Alberta decides it has gas to export, the Dominion Government will come into the picture for it must take positive action before gas can be exported to the United States. It should have no trouble

making the correct decision, not with the decision of the U.S. Federal Power Commission staring it in the face. If it does have trouble, the Prairie Members of Parliament will have the decisive, if belated, support of the Ontario members in their next campaign to retain for Canadian use the greatest of all our natural resources. But somehow we have the feeling that this struggle is over and the battle has been won.

★

What's wrong with the railways

(Chapter 16, verse 27)

THIS is the story of a manufacturing firm that has plants in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Vancouver gets its supplies from both Montreal and Winnipeg. The Winnipeg plant imports its raw materials from Montreal.

The Winnipeg plant, however, is losing the bulk of the business to the Montreal plant. The reason—freight rates. It costs the Winnipeg plant \$3.80 per 100 pounds to bring its material in from Montreal. The commodity rate from Montreal to Vancouver is \$3.28 per 100 pounds. So is the rate from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

Simple arithmetic shows that the Vancouver plant can be supplied from Montreal for \$3.28 per 100 pounds freight and from Winnipeg for \$7.08. The Winnipeg manager, rather than reduce his staff, has been cutting corners.

Instead of loading his goods into a freight car, he uses trucks. Three trucks take the stuff to Emerson. There it is consolidated into two trucks. After passing through North Dakota the two trucks are hooked together and proceed to Vancouver. The trucks deliver to the door of the Vancouver warehouse in 60 hours, at a substantially lower freight cost.

One very obvious reason why the railways must continually seek higher freight rates is loss of business to trucks. Another is the obviously unprofitable transcontinental rates. These rates are set to compete with ocean freight carriage which can move goods cheaply from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific through the Panama canal.

The system of equalizing railway with competitive ocean freight rates goes back to the beginning of Canada. But things have changed. Time has become the essence in modern merchandising. So has convenience. That being so, it should cost more to move a commodity across the country in three weeks than is charged to move it in seven or eight weeks. Moreover, much of the stuff granted cut rates to the coast would not be shipped by water even if the boats carried it free.

Part of the toll extracted from all prairie freight shippers goes to make up for the transcontinental bargains. Where the railways have to compete to get the business there may be some excuse for these low rates. But for them to charge ruinously low rates on commodities that would never be

shipped by water under any circumstance makes no sense at all. And it makes far less sense when it handicaps western industry to the extent that it must patronize trucks or go out of business.

★

Hartnett now batting for Yule

IN the appointment of Maurice Hartnett to succeed J. Chas. Yule as general manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, the exhibition board did itself, and the farmers of the west, proud. For an estimation of Mr. Hartnett's worth, our readers' attention is directed to the eloquent tribute paid to him by Hon. I. C. Nolle, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture. It will be found on page 16.

This appointment gives us a chance to say something we have been wanting to say for a long time. It is time our producers took some notice of the real contributions to their welfare that are made by the Exhibition activities in Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Brandon.

From a once-a-year, one-shot operation, they have expanded until they function the year round in the promotion of the interests of the farmers. The Calgary Bull Sale, now the greatest of its kind in Canada, did not happen automatically. It is the product of development and promotion over the years and has now reached a place where it is vital to the existence of all cattle producers. It is the product of a lot of hard work, by a great many people. Among those who have carried the ball and done it well is, of course, Charlie Yule whose resignation because of ill health opened the way to Mr. Hartnett's appointment. His able assistant, Walter Ross, has been promoted to assistant general manager of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. That will be applauded by the producers of Alberta for it is a recognition of the worth of Mr. Ross and all his co-workers behind the scenes.

At the same time, these exhibitions have become big businesses in other ways. To stay in business they have had to reach out for maximum use of their facilities. At times these uses have given the city residents a wrong impression of the Exhibitions, that they were city businesses rather than country businesses. It would have been easy, in recent years, for management to have concentrated on the revenue-raising uses to the disadvantage of the service they could render to the farm community.

Happily this has not happened. The appointment of Maurice Hartnett to run the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede is proof positive to the farmers of Alberta will continue to be the reason for existence of the Stampede. If there is room for expansion of service to producers, they can rest assured that there will be expansion.

As for Charlie Yule, we know that we voice the feeling of the producers of Alberta when we say thanks for a hard job that was well done. We hope, too, that relief from onerous responsibilities will cause a speedy improvement in his health so that his keen eye for a good Shorthorn will long be available to all who are seeking to improve the quality of their livestock.

The Ukrainian settlers have cause to be proud

(Special Correspondence)

SIXTY years ago this summer an immigration ship disgorged a couple of frazzled and bewildered looking foreigners in Montreal. They were unlike any of the other foreigners that Montrealers had ever seen for they came from an unheard-of province of old Austria-Hungary. As it turned out, this landing was as important, in its way, as the arrival of Cabot or Cartier. Wasyl Eleniak and his friend, Ivan Phillipi, were the first of the hundreds and then tens of thousands of Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada from all over eastern and Central Europe.

The story of Wasyl Eleniak has been told many times. What hasn't been written lately is a report on the terrific impact which the Ukrainians have had and are having on the social and economic growth of the West. Today Canadians of Ukrainian extraction are the largest non-Anglo-Saxon minority in the West. Their impact on Canadian life, however, is not something that can be measured mathematically. Let's go back a bit.

These peasants from Russia, Poland and Austria brought more to this country than wicker baskets full of clothes, sheepskin coats, felt muklaks and beards. They brought farming know-how plus an intelligence and keen wit sharpened by generations of subjection as a minority nationality. They brought physical strength and souls of iron.

It was well that they did for they were settled away off on the fringes of civilization on lands that God forgot. They were dumped into the unfriendly bush lands of inter-lake Manitoba, in the wooded areas of Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta. Some of them drifted out into the cities and towns. Others stuck it out and transformed the forbidding bush into some of the finest farm land in the West.

Gradually, during the past 20 years, other Canadians discovered another quality in the Ukrainians — a will and a drive to "catch-up". They did all the joe jobs in the cities. To exist everybody in the family worked. Wives and daughters went out by the day as cleaning women. They got a glimpse into what life could be like for them, if they had education and a grasp of the language.

Like the Jews of a generation earlier, they were consumed with ambition for their children. To get an education became a fixation with young Ukrainians. They studied hard, worked hard, pulled themselves up by their bootstraps even when they didn't have any boots. They flew through high school courses and enrolled at

universities. Here the going was very tough indeed. It would often take a young Ukrainian 10 years to complete a four-year course for they had to work their way through.

Great Gains

Today, the percentage of people of Ukrainian extraction in the professions at least equals and probably exceeds their proportion to total population. One thing that made this possible was a sort of endless chain of self-help. Families helped themselves and each other. The first out into the world gave the second a hand-up. The old urge to "catch-up" again.

In the marts of commerce, they probably gained a preliminary advantage by the attitude of Anglo-Saxons generally. They tended to regard all foreigners as rather dull witted because of their difficulty with the language. That superior attitude was reflected in a phrase common to the west — dumb bohunk. A foreigner who set himself up in business, tried to practice law or medicine or be a contractor was always underestimated. The result was that by sheer hard work and frugality, the new Canadians began to edge ahead of the old. After all, the Anglo-Saxons, who occupied the top of the economic and social heap, had nothing to "catch up" with.

So they missed many of the real opportunities that the newer Canadians saw and grasped. The Ukrainians have an innate suspicion of money and a deep respect for property. Naturally, when they made money or saved money, they looked for something solid in which to invest it. They bought land and livestock, they bought machinery and equipment, they bought urban real estate. They set themselves up in business.

In Winnipeg, for example, the Ukrainians have edged into the housing construction industry to a point where they almost dominate it. The country hotels in the Prairies have largely been taken over. They have their money and their talents invested in every sort of business in the directory. They are doing amazingly well and are still expanding.

They can point with pride to the biggest auto body plant in Winnipeg, to great machinery agencies, to the top herds of purebred cattle in Alberta. They have judges on the bench of Manitoba, cabinet members in Alberta and members of Parliament in Ottawa. They have top administrators in government services and in the professions. They have the winners usually of the most coveted prizes at the musical festivals. The truth is that though they haven't recognized the fact, they caught up with and passed many of the Anglo-Saxons half a generation ago.

This is both a great gain and a great loss for the Ukrainians. They have become Canadians. A dream of a free Ukraine still beguiles the oldsters. But to the youngest generation, the Ukraine is a remote land from which their ancestors came and it is nothing more. The use of the Ukrainian language is rapidly dying out. The colorful Ukrainian costumes are coming to occupy the same place with them that the kilts and bagpipes occupy with third generation Scots. Even in the churches, where strong efforts are made to retain the language and traditions, it is dying hard.

In a Ukrainian church in Winnipeg recently a priest was conducting a public speaking class for young people. A youth was half way through a 10-minute speech in Ukrainian. He was having a hard time until he threw up the sponge:

"Aw, the heck with it," he blurted out. "I can't express myself in Ukrainian! I'm going to speak English!"

The rest of the meeting was conducted in English.

Materially, the sons and grandsons of the first wave of immigrants have achieved a level of prosperity equal to that of any other group. There is hardly any kind of business, anywhere on the prairies, in which Canadians of Ukrainian extraction are not represented, and doing well.

Bars Come Down

Discrimination against Ukrainians still exists in the West. But it is melting fast and in another generation it will be gone. Inter-marriage between Canadians of Ukrainian extraction and other groups is matter of course today. In Manitoba, many employers barred Ukrainians, just as the medical college put them on a quota basis. Both bars have been broken, the latter by public pressure and the former largely by the simple process of changing names. The adoption of Anglo-Saxon names has enabled thousands of Ukrainians to achieve complete social and economic equality. Thousands of others have done the same thing while retaining their old names.

One sign of coming of age of the Ukrainians is the decline in the power of the ward heeler type of politician. The early Ukrainian was a political animal. When he obtained his franchise in Canada he naturally turned to somebody to vote for. Just as naturally he voted for a Ukrainian. Very often he voted on issues that no other electors knew were involved in an election. Canadian Ukrainians went on fighting the Russian revolution for 25 years after it was done and settled in Russia. The Communists in Canada made a terrific play for the Ukrainians and lost every battle on almost every front.

In the beginning, Ukrainian areas elected Ukrainians to municipal councils, legislatures and even to Parliament itself. That still happens, but more and more it is becoming necessary for candidates to have other qualifications as well. That can be seen best in the trend in Winnipeg, where not only the Ukrainian but the Polish, Jewish and German blocs are rapidly disintegrating.

The process will be accelerated by recognition of the facts of life by the political parties themselves, by a

readiness on the part of Liberals and Conservatives to accept Canadians of Ukrainian extraction despite the candidate's name if he has the qualifications. The Liberals of Manitoba have always had a fair representation of Ukrainians in the legislature, as has the C.C.F. in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There was more than a little justification, earlier, for the notion that Ukrainians turned to the radical parties because they were unwelcome in the orthodox parties.

Fertile Land

What the Ukrainians have done, and done on a grand scale, is to demonstrate to all who care to see, that the West is still a fertile field for endeavor, for individual enterprisers who will marry vision with hard work, who will take the long view. To such people, regardless of racial extraction, there are no closed doors.

The Ukrainians started with nothing save handicaps. They came after the settlement of the wide-open prairies, when a farmer could break treeless plains and harvest a bumper crop quickly. They had to hew farms out of bush, to "root-hog-or-die" because there was no alternative. Wherever they went, they were offered only the hardest work. They took it and eventually they thrived on it.

True they had an imperfect understanding of democracy. True they came equipped with violent hatreds and prejudices. True their ways were strange and their neighbors lost patience with them. They were bitterly condemned by neighbors for their endless concern about Russia and the Ukraine. That concern caused trouble and at times the Ukrainians seemed to have an affinity for causing trouble.

But Canadians who were irritated by body smells and garlic, by boisterous celebrations and hang-overs, by untidiness of homes and barnyards, saw only the surface. Underneath it all was an overweening ambition to conform to the Canadian pattern, to be Canadians even when their understanding of what constituted being a Canadian was but vague. It meant having a good farm and a fine car. It meant being a college graduate. It meant having the same clothes for their children that Canadian children had as a matter of course. It meant not being regarded as a foreigner.

Whatever the meaning, it was coupled with the energy and the perseverance need to achieve it. The achievement of one Ukrainian boy, in getting into the National Hockey League or winning a red ribbon at a calf club competition, became a beacon to guide scores of others along the way. Here a split personality developed that caused a lot of trouble.

Ukrainian hearts were proud when Bill Mosienko and Joe Cooper became N.H.L. stars, when Donna Grescoe won the musical festival Rose Bowl, when William Melnyk swept the exhibition boards with his great Short-horns. They basked in the reflected glory of Ukrainian accomplishments. But when outsiders referred to them as Ukrainian-Canadians, or Ukrainians, they got their dander up. They embarked on a great crusade to get rid of the hyphen, to obtain recognition as Canadians period.

That they have succeeded beyond all doubt can now be conceded. That they wrote their success story themselves, wrote it bigger and bolder even than the fondest hopes of the first settlers, is a tribute to their worth to Canada. Without them, huge stretches of this country would still be virgin wilderness. They've earned their keep, and that is the absolute tops in Prairie accolades.

Canada must face its greatest issue— What to do about atomic power

(Special correspondent

THE United States has announced that there is a chance that it will have an atomic powered submarine in operation within a year. Canada is in the process of spending \$8,000,000 to bring new uranium mines into production on the shores of Beaverlodge Lake in northern Saskatchewan.

The deep significance of these facts is this: The world is moving faster towards the goal of using atomic power industrially than anybody dreamed it could move when the first atomic bomb burst over Hiroshima only six years ago; Canada's position, as one of the world's great sources of atomic energy material, is being solidified and expanded.

The implication of these facts is both staggering and exhilarating. It brings us face to face with the imperative necessity of making decisions, decisions which may set the course of Canada's future for the next 50 years.

We are confronted in short with this question: What are we going to do with our uranium? Export it in raw form to the United States or process it into plutonium in Canada and sell the almost finished product? Upon our decision in this matter hangs an expenditure of perhaps \$400,000,000. Essentially, it is a decision we have made twice before. At the dawn of the Hydro-electric era, we firmly resolved that electric power would be retained in Canada to speed Canada's growth. Recent discoveries of vast new pools of natural gas have resulted in both the Federal Government and the Alberta Government declaring that the needs of Canada would be met first before export of gas would be permitted.

New Language

Potentially, atomic energy represents as great a source of power as both these put together. But it is new, different, and in attempting to understand it we run head-on into a whole new vocabulary. It is complicated further by the fact that even for those who master the vocabulary, the whole subject is heavily protected by official secrecy.

But let's see what we can do by over simplifying everything by thinking in terms we understand. The milk of the atomic energy coconut is plutonium. That's the stuff that puts the bang in the atomic bomb. Plutonium is derived from the uranium ore now being developed on a big scale in northern Saskatchewan.

This ore goes through a pre-

liminary refining process and comes out as uranium oxide. That is comparatively simple. The next step, which converts the oxide into plutonium is fabulously complicated and expensive. Since atomic research started, Canada has sold its oxide to the United States and bought back the plutonium for use in its atomic energy experiments at Chalk River. The U.S. buys our entire output of oxide. Its production of plutonium has gone mainly into its stock-pile of atomic bombs.

The Same Stuff

But it is this same ingredient, plutonium, now stored in bombs which will generate the power for the atomic age. That is where we come in. That is where we face the historic policy decision. Should we continue to export the raw material and import the finished product, or should we start to process our own great natural resource and export the plutonium. That the U.S. would readily buy all the plutonium we could produce can be conceded at once.

We have developed atomic power, as a research tool, as well as anyone and better than most. But we have not begun to think of its industrial use. The time lag between the at-

omic bomb and use of atomic energy for civilian needs has shortened more quickly than anyone expected. It has caught up with us.

What should we do?

If war is avoided the plutonium stored in the American stockpile of atomic bombs can be used industrially in the future. That means the United States is already stockpiling the fuel for the greatest extension of civilian power that has ever been possible in history. After the atomic submarine what? Atomic ocean liners, atomic aircraft, atomic industrial power of a hundred different varieties and uses?

The American programme is to buy all the raw material available everywhere in the world and process it and stockpile it. Our position is that of an exporter of raw material only. It is as if we exported all our oil and bought back refined gasoline, exported all our wood-pulp and bought back paper, exported our copper ore and bought back copper, exported our gold ore and bought back gold.

No use yet

If we decided that we would treat our uranium as power and start making plutonium in Can-

ada, that wouldn't mean the immediate use of atomic power here. But unless we do manufacture plutonium we will never have access to atomic power. The capital cost of setting up a complete refining process would be high. But this cost and the cost of operating it would be partly recovered from the sale of plutonium instead of uranium oxide. Just, for example, as we recover the cost of refining copper from the price of the refined copper we sell.

The alternative, to setting up in Canada the whole process from the mine to the refined product to the plutonium, would be for this country to remain the producer of raw uranium for the commercial reactors of the United States. We'd be, in short, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the atomic age. That position would become politically untenable for any Canadian government. A sensible policy would be to continue to export our raw uranium oxide on a short term basis only while we prepare to manufacture our own plutonium.

Suppose we decide to go ahead with the making of plutonium, what will it cost and what will we get out of it?

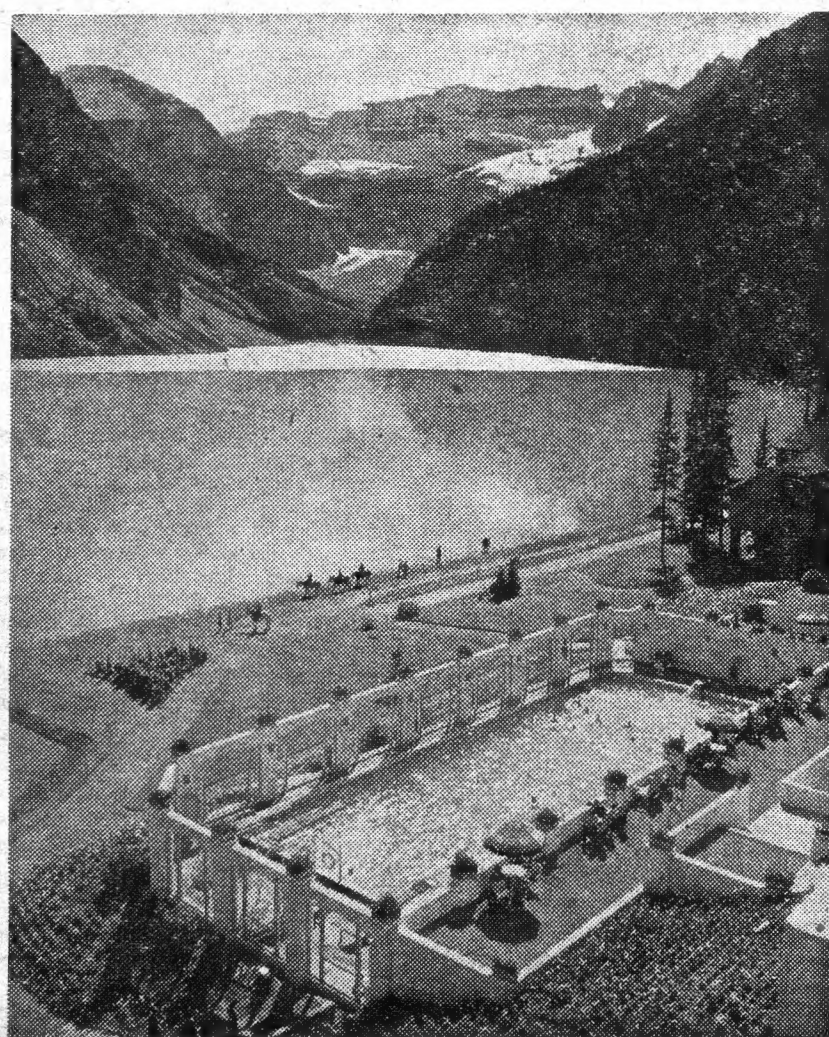
Neither question can be answered easily. The point is that American industry is going to have atomic power shortly. That means it is going to cash in on the fruits of preliminary development that has already cost the American government in excess of \$5,000,000,000. That money has all been charged up to the U.S. defense budget. The first atomic bomb, as everyone knows, cost \$2,000,000,000. An atomic power plant is only a slowed down atomic explosion. Yet atomic power costs are continually coming down.

The Hanford experimental reactor is reputed to produce power at a cost only 23 per cent higher than coal. But installation costs of the Hanford project are probably 10 times as much as a steam plant would have cost. It has been estimated that it cost \$1,400 per kilowatt hour to install an atomic energy power plant compared with \$133 for the conventional type. But the fuel cost would only be half as much.

Unlimited Market

A small reactor or atomic pile as it was called, would cost up to \$10,000,000. A large one might be built for \$50,000,000. Figures like these tend to put atomic energy in an unfavorable light. That is particularly true when we look around for immediate markets and uses, and find none. The

Summer Playgrounds



Canadian Pacific Railway photo.

point to be kept in mind however is that right now we could sell all the plutonium we could produce to the United States. We could set aside what we needed or our own experiments for use in Canada. We would be ready, then, to take immediate advantage of the vast strides that are being made in solving the major problems of converting atomic power to civilian use.

What muddies our understanding of atomic power potentialities is in thinking of it in terms of a substitute for electric power. It isn't. It is a new source of energy which, when it reaches full development, will supplement rather than displace present methods of power generation.

The development of hydro-electric power, revolutionary as that was, did not displace coal power. It opened up vast new fields of use on its own account. Atomic fission, like Hydro power, can and will add new dimensions to the material life of mankind. Things that are impossible today, because of the limitations of power, can become common-place tomorrow.

Let's think in terms of transportation. Suppose that atomic power doubled or trebled the speed of ocean liners. That would be equal to doubling or trebling the carrying capacity of our ships. It would cheapen transportation costs, open up whole new worlds of markets now made dormant by the limitations of time in ocean transport. We might well have aircraft that would travel space in a matter of minutes that now require hours. New techniques would be devised all down the line.

No Substitute

The nation that has the initial advantage in harnessing this new source of power will be far ahead when the others are only starting. If Canada, for example, had decided 45 years ago that it would develop its Hydro-electric sites and export its power to the United States, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec would be stagnant economic backwaters today. Our possession of those vast power resources put us in a position then where the electrical revolution could and did carry us along to new peaks of prosperity. Yet few Canadians, in 1906, had the faintest glimmer of anticipation of where the electric revolution would lead this country.

The idea that new power and new speeds are available to men is exceedingly difficult for the average man to grasp. Yet it becomes commonplace to another generation. The scientists are trying to tell us that we must prepare for an extension in the standards of material life.

"The bomb is here all right", said Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, head of our National Research Coun-

cil, "but many facts and applications that will inevitably come out of atomic energy are still to appear. But come they will, just as in past years great unpredictable developments followed discoveries in steam, metallurgy, in organic chemistry and in aeronautics."

Come they will! That is why the hypothetical questions of atomic energy are becoming practical issues of policy. Nowhere are they more acute than in Canada. We are doubling and redoubling our production of uranium as new deposits are discovered and developed. Parliament must soon face the fateful issues arising from this development. The central issue is what Canada will do with it and about it. The economic future of this country, and perhaps a good deal more than that, depends on how the epochal extension of our economic life is carried out.

Canadian quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. In what respects was Sir Arthur Currie famous?
2. What caused a sensation at Niagara in 1859?
3. What tree is gradually disappearing in British Columbia?
4. What part of Canada is sometimes called "the Switzerland of America" and why?
5. What governor-general's wife was a sculptor and what and where is her best statue?
6. What New Brunswick man became a millionaire in Britain and Minister of Information there in World War I?
7. What noted Canadian died of cancer, in Britain, in 1923?
8. What Canadian physician was one of the greatest in the world?
9. Who was the first governor-general since Confederation?
10. Which is our longest river?
11. Which is our highest mountain?
12. What noted author and poet died in 1943?
13. What world-famous university was founded in 1821?
14. What noted Canadian, at his own expense, raised a troop of 600 men who served gallantly in the Boer War?
15. What is the popular sport of Hudson Bay?
16. When and where were the first Royal Canadian Mounted Police sworn in?
17. When and by whom was Ottawa chosen as the federal capital?
18. Which was the first steamship, and a Canadian one, to cross the Atlantic?

* * *
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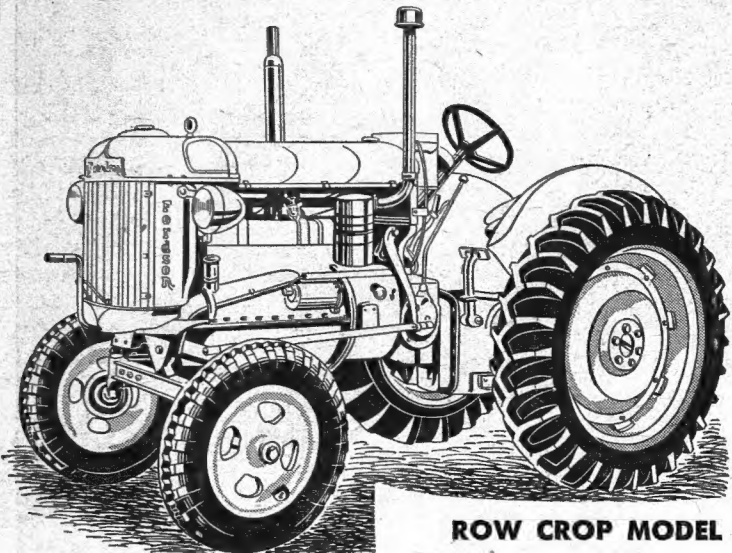
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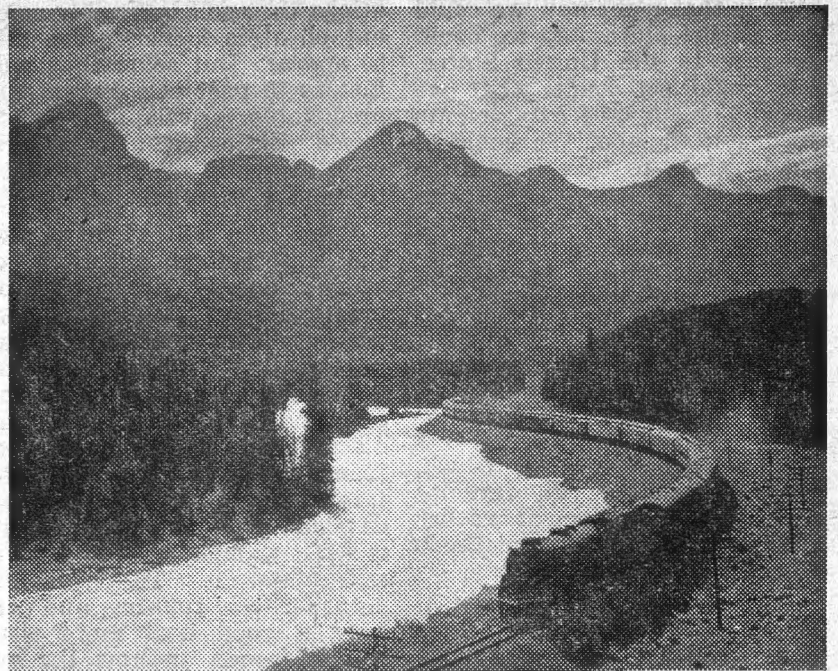


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Canadian Pacific Railway photo.

This intriguing picture was taken by Nick Morant, the prominent C.P.R. photographer, and it might serve as a superb illustration of composition in any photographic handbook. The scene is just west of Lake Louise.

Something new has been added to alfalfa in Alberta

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

FOURTEEN miles from the Alberta border of British Columbia, at the junction of the Peace and Beaton Rivers, is an 820-acre farm owned by Dr. Gordon G. Moe. His neighbors know Dr. Moe as a stocky, balding, sixtyish man with bright brown eyes behind glasses and two green thumbs, who wears old clothes, works in the fields and spends his summers batching it in a weather-beaten shack with his stepson, Fred Dawson. They know that he has 180 acres down in alfalfa — with 50 more to go under the plow this year — and that he has evolved a new strain of that legume, called Rhizoma, which is the only variety they've seen that will stand up to the severest Peace River country winters.

But the Dr. Moe in a city suit and a bright tie who is head of the Department of Agronomy at the University of British Columbia is someone that most of them haven't met. In Vancouver he lectures to his classes, writes learned papers, checks on numerous experimental plots or sits in his office on the campus trying to catch up with paper work — much of which concerns Rhizoma. But as soon as school is out in May — and whenever he can make it in between — this energetic plant scientist hops a plane for the Peace River.

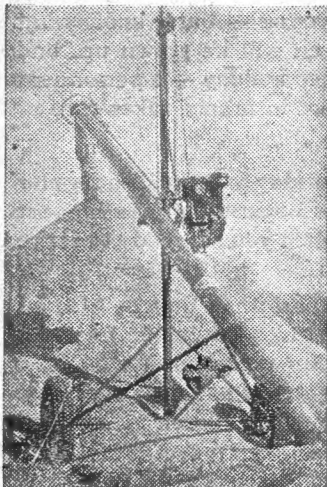
What Dr. Moe has done there in the summers since he bought his farm in 1948 and in the 32 years since he joined the U.B.C. staff has been of direct and tremendous benefit to farmers everywhere. This work includes a barley with higher malt content, a new variety of apple — but particularly Rhizoma. The story of this new alfalfa is an exciting — to plant scientists at

least — tale of trial and error with a happy ending.

Actually it began many centuries ago when alfalfa was first recognized as one of the world's best forage crops by stock raisers of south-west Asia and south-east Europe. But it wasn't until a hundred years ago that it was brought to this continent under the name of lucerne. Introduced into California from Chile, those species which were drought-resisting became great favorites there and all through the dry western states. But these heroes of the pasturage demanded a great deal in the way of rich soil and a moderate climate, so northern farmers were often disappointed by their zero showing under low temperatures.

Canadian farmers had a lot of trouble this way. Then about fifty years ago a German immigrant by the name of Grimm announced that he had developed a strain of alfalfa on his Minnesota farm that could stand up to cold weather and was a heavy producer besides. From this strain Canadian Experimental Farms evolved a variety of the same name and also the Ontario Variegated.

Yet there were still a couple of knots in the sawlog. These varieties of alfalfa were good, but not good enough. They had a tendency to back down under pasturing and as far as weeds were concerned they just couldn't take it. Also the long tap root of Grimm made it allergic to really severe prairie weather and many a farmer saw his fine crop winter-killed before he could harvest it. Sometimes he hadn't any better luck when planting, for if the soil wasn't good the alfalfa seed might not catch. In spite of all,



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this the Canadian farmer liked the Grimm strain so well that it became the standard variety in this country.

Years of Work

There were long years of work and worry and disappointment before that happened, however. Some weird and un-economic plants resulted from crosses between North American, European and Russian varieties. Dr. L. S. Klinck had a few plants of a Russian falcata strain called Don growing in his experimental plots when he was Head of the Cereal Husbandry Department of MacDonald College — and if ever there was a useless looking plant that was it. It was shallow-rooted, low-growing and probably stock would never look twice at it if there were any other food around. But in Russia it had grown where nothing else would and because of its rhizomatous habit it lasted almost indefinitely in the soil. It spread slowly but surely and it had no tap root to be cut by cold.

So Dr. Klinck took his Don plants along with him when he went out to the University of British Columbia. The site for the present campus was being hacked out of the forest just then and Dr. Klinck planted his falcata beside the media Grimm on virgin soil with no other alfalfa for miles around.

Natural Cross

In 1917, Dr. P. A. Boving, head of the Department of Agronomy at that time, discovered that a natural cross had occurred between the two strains. By 1919, when Dr. Moe took over the alfalfa experiments, there was "no possible doubt whatever" that they had six natural crosses between the upright Grimm with modified tap root and variegated flowers and the yellow-flowered falcata with sickle-shaped pods. Test plots were started up throughout B.C. and seed was finally harvested from six seedlings chosen out of 250. It was sent out to experimental stations in the northern interior, States, England, the Antipodes, Malay Peninsula, Norway, Denmark, and, of course, all across Canada. That seed produced Rhizoma, which was licensed for sale in Canada in 1948 and is the first cross to be developed between the media and falcata forms.

The two most striking features of this offspring of Grimm and Don are its deep-set, branching crown and the rhizomes which develop from this crown and from the upper part of the short neck below it. These rhizomes spread out horizontally beneath the soil surface, but don't break through it until they are at least three inches long. During the second year new rhizomes may develop from the old, but it is not until the third season that the rhizomatous "creep" is really apparent. From then on, given reasonable soil and enough

moisture, the stands will continue to spread, with new plants and secondary root systems forming also.

Some farmers report that their stands have thickened up to 50% although a few of them were disappointed that the spread wasn't more rapid, particularly in the first year. There are two reasons for that. Dr. Moe and his agronomists felt that a moderate amount of creep and a high forage yield were the things to aim for, rather than faster spread and lower production. Also, the plant must spend its first season establishing root and stem growth. Some of those stems develop first from the crown (which is usually replaced in older plants by a cluster of closely-set, multiple crowns), but later on they come from the rhizomes. This explains why the centers of some Rhizoma plants lack density.

Reports from across Canada indicate that farmers are very well pleased with Rhizoma. In cold weather districts it has been found to be remarkably resistant to both cold and heaving.

Recent reports from Norway places Rhizoma at the head of American alfalfas for conditions in that northern European country. In Wisconsin and Michigan it has withstood alternate freezing and thawing well. This alfalfa has adapted itself to widely different climates — the Cariboo and coast districts of British Columbia for instance — and is now growing in places where deep-rooted Grimm never could. It has retained considerable resistance to drought and is at least partially resistant to crown rot because of its rhizomatous growth. In fact, it is almost the dream plant which Canadian agronomists envisioned.

Almost, but not quite. Rhizoma's weak point is lack of resistance to wilt, for which it is now being given further tests. Also, its spread is considerably restricted under drought conditions as it fills the ground with roots which take up moisture quickly. Where there is marginal or below marginal rainfall this characteristic can be made worse by too heavy seeding. From four to seven pounds — even for hay, if seeded without a nurse crop — should be the rate of seeding, depending on soil fertility and moisture. Rhizoma also needs light, shallow cultivation to do its best as deep tillage can break off the growing rhizomes and restrict plant spread badly.

But farmers and agronomists agree that Rhizoma is a most valuable addition to the alfalfa family. Now all that needs to be done is to cross Rhizoma with a wilt-resistant plant and the result will be perfection! Only it isn't that easy. It takes 13 - 30 years to produce a new variety and the way, as you have seen, is long and hard.



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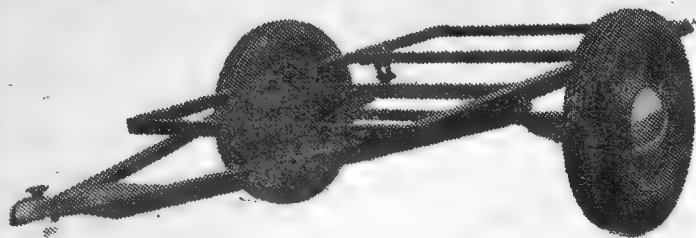
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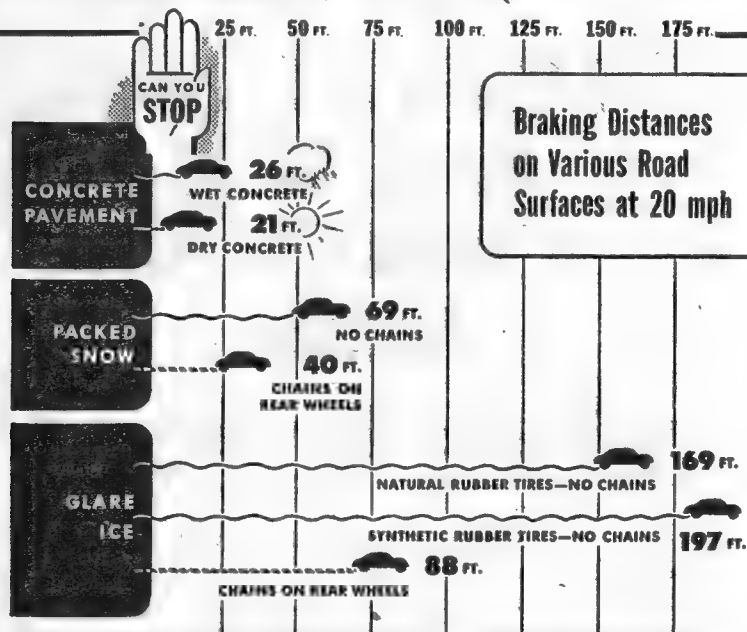
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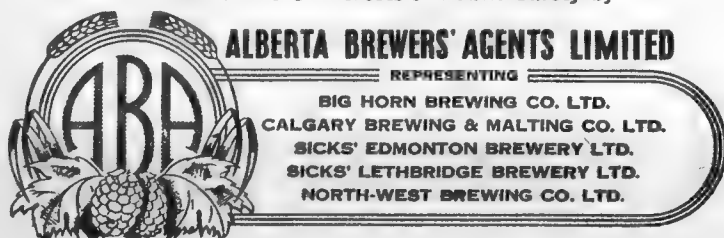
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St. Mary's Dam



This striking aerial photo of the St. Mary's Dam and the big lake backed up behind it was snapped this summer by Lloyd Knight of the Lethbridge Herald.

Was Louis Riel a traitor, a lunatic or a patriot?

By FRANK W. ANDERSON

LOUIS RIEL was born on October 22nd, 1844, at St. Boniface, the eldest of nine children of Louis Reil and Julie Lagimoniere. His father, the famed "Miller of the Seine" who had led the halfbreeds in their fight against the H.B.C. for free trade in 1849, was the grandson of Marguerite Boucher, a French-Montagnais halfbreed, while his mother was of pure French strains. Louis Riel possessed about one-thirty-second Indian blood.

Educated at St. Boniface under Bishop Tache, Louis Riel was sent to the Junior Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Montreal, in 1858, to study for the priesthood, but his dreams were not realized. In 1864 he dropped his studies after completing his Classical Course. He remained in the East until 1868, at which date he returned to Red River to lead the settlers in the Red River Insurrection.

A Provisional Government comprised of English and French settlers, was set up in February, 1870, and Riel was elected President. Negotiations were opened between the settlers and the Canadian Government and resulted in the proclamation of the Manitoba Act, which united Manitoba and the North-West with Canada on July 15th, 1870. However, during Riel's regime, an Irishman named Thomas Scott, from Toronto, was executed for opposition to the government and his death caused friction between Ontario and the French halfbreeds of Manitoba.

Offers totalling \$4,000,000 were made to Riel from United States to turn the West over to America, but all were refused. Riel remained in power until August 24th, 1870, when a joint Imperial-Canadian expeditionary force under Colonel Wolseley arrived in the West to take control.

In 1871, Riel and his followers supported the Canadian government during the so-called Fenian invasion of Manitoba, for which he received what amounted to a local amnesty from the Manitoba governor. However, when he was elected to Parliament from Provencher Riding on October 13th, 1873, and went to Ottawa to take his seat, Scott's friends secured a warrant for his arrest and he had to go into hiding.

Re-elected

On November 5th, Sir John A. Macdonald resigned over the Canadian Pacific Scandal, necessitating new elections, and Riel was returned from Provencher riding on February 14th, 1874. He signed the register and took the Oath at Ottawa on March 30th, but was unable to take his seat as his enemies moved against him. He was expelled for non-attendance on April 15th.

He was returned to Parliament a third time on September 3rd, 1874, but on February 10th, 1875, he was outlawed in Manitoba for the death of Thomas Scott and expelled from Parliament a second and last time on April 24th. A five-year sentence of exile was passed upon him by the Dominion Government.

The constant hide and seek he played with his enemies preyed upon his mind and on December 8th, 1875, at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Washington, he lapsed into an insanity which lasted until late 1877. In January, 1878, cured of his delusions that he was a Prophet, a Messiah, he went to the United States. In 1880, he led a band of halfbreeds into Montana in search of a new home, and settled at St. Peter's Jesuit Mission, near Fort Shaw on the Sun River. On March 9th, 1882, he married Marguerite Monette, a French-Canadian halfbreed.

On March 16th, 1883, he became an American citizen at Helena, Montana.

Back to Canada

In June, 1884, the halfbreeds and whites from Saskatchewan sent for him. Returning to Canada, he began a campaign of constitutional agitation to secure the rights of the settlers and the Indians, but the petitions were ignored by the Government. Riel then resolved to take up arms, not to overthrow the government, but to impress upon it the seriousness of the plight of the country. Unfortunately, on March 26th, at Duck Lake, a fight unexpectedly broke out between the Mounted Police and Riel's followers led by Gabriel Dumont, and the spark spread like wildfire. Restless Indians from the Sweetgrass reserve murdered three white settlers while Big Bear's Crees at Frog Lake massacred more whites.

Troops were rushed from the East under General Middleton to quell the uprising. The halfbreeds were finally defeated at Batoche on May 12th and Louis Riel voluntarily surrendered to the Mounted Police. He was taken to Regina and charged with treason. After a dramatic trial, ending on August 1st, he was found guilty by a six-man jury. The jury strongly recommended mercy in his case. First sentenced to be hanged on September 18th, he was reprieved to October 16th in order that the Queen's Bench in Manitoba might review his case. When the sentence was upheld, he was reprieved a third time to November 6th so that the Privy Council might consider his appeal. This likewise failed, but a third reprieve was granted until an Insanity Commission might examine him. The Commission found him sane and responsible for his acts and on November 16th, at 8:22 a.m., the sentence was carried out at the Regina North West Mounted Police Barracks.

Because of the intense feeling at the time, he was first buried in Regina, but in December, his body was taken to St. Boniface. There, on December 13th, 1885, he was interred in the grounds of the St. Boniface Cathedral. A simple stone with the all-inclusive word 'Riel', now marks his resting place.



"We're going to have to fire you, Crumley, if you don't keep your mind in the gutter."

Feed tips on sprouted grain

SOUND wheat and coarse grains all make excellent feed. But what of unsound grains? Smutted grains or rusted roughages are not injurious to livestock. Ergot grain, on the other hand, is harmful and should not be fed if the ergot bodies make up one-tenth of one per cent of the grain.

This year, there will be considerable sprouted grain. It is a good feed, entirely without danger to livestock. However, it is somewhat lower in feeding value than similar unsprouted grain. It is, therefore, necessary to slightly increase the amount fed to obtain the same results.

Because of the unfavourable weather, considerable roughage will be of inferior quality. Hay that has been in the field during a series of rains totaling two inches or more may lose up to 25 per cent of its dry matter containing as high as 50 per cent of the proteins. Practically all of the Vitamin A will also be lost. If this type of hay must be fed, it will be necessary to feed some form of protein supplement if good results are to be obtained. Hay that has heated slightly in the stack will not necessarily be harmful. Again, however, some of the nutrients have been lost and additional amounts will be necessary to give the same results as sound hay. Extremely musty or dusty roughage should be avoided.

Frozen or immature flax should not be fed as there is a danger of prussic acid poisoning. This poison can be detected by chemical analysis.

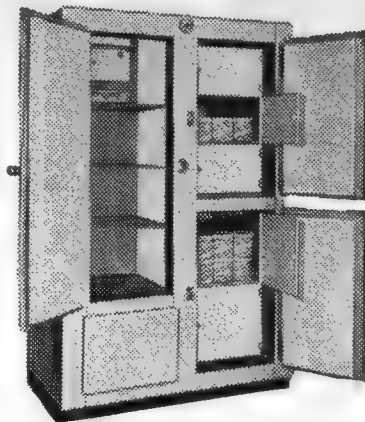
New irrigation dam

A \$2,121,810 contract has been let for the construction of an irrigation dam on the Little Bow river northwest of Vauxhall in southern Alberta. The new Travers dam will be made of earthfill with a base about 900 feet thick and a crest 3,000 feet long. It will rise 140 feet and will contain about 4,400,000 cubic yards of material. The dam will create a lake 12 miles long covering 11,500 acres. This is part of the Bow River Development project where it is planned to increase irrigated acreage from 55,000 to around 240,000, running from near Arrowwood to Redcliff.

By comparison the St. Mary river dam rises 202.5 feet, is 2,630 feet long at the crest, 1,460 feet thick at the base, and contains somewhat more than 4 million cubic yards of material.

White roses mean a proposal and marriage, but red roses mean love without anything binding — so say rose experts who will exhibit at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair from Nov. 13-21.

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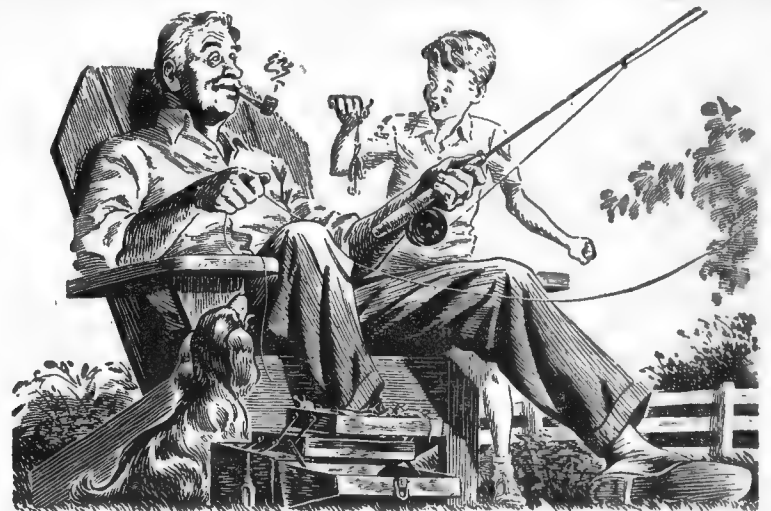
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30	18.96	22.08	28.08	32.16
35	24.12	28.08	36.60	41.88
40	31.44	36.60	49.68	56.88
45	42.60	49.68	71.76	82.08
50	61.56	71.64	116.40	133.20

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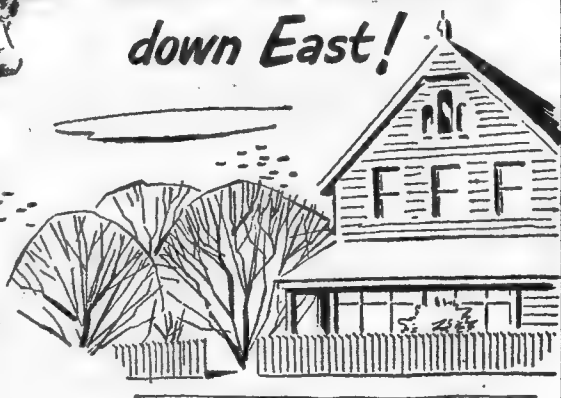
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CANADIAN NATIONAL

I Sometimes Think . . .

By S. G. CLARK

*I sometimes think I talk too much
And say not half enough.
I use the language as a crutch
When lanes of thought get rough.*

*I clutter up a simple thought
With fancy word end phrase,
Until it looks like utter rot,
Half hidden in the haze.*

*I take so long to say the thing
That clammers to be said,
That when I've finished, all it's zing
And sex appeal have fled.*

*Oh, yes, I sometimes think a bit,
But as I said before,
I might do better just to sit
And think a little more.*

I Sometimes Think . . . We don't deserve so fine a country

By FLORENCE H. ROBERTS

IF someone were to approach
me and say:

"What, in your opinion, is
wrong with Canadians?" I
would reply instantly:

"The lukewarm quality of
their pride in Canada, and their
lack of spontaneity."

By this I do not mean we
should go around shouting from
the housetops and to the world
in general how good we are.
Actions always speak louder
than words. We are all justly
proud of our war records, our
world status, our achievements
in many and varied fields of en-
deavor. It is not exactly a lack
of patriotism we suffer from, it
is an intangible something that
causes the heart to beat a bit
more quickly when our flag goes
up; a thrill of pleasure that
should break out into something
real like a hearty "Hurrah!"

Last year in our valley we
had our first fall fair. It was
an overwhelming success. The
hard working committee, whose
time and energy had been given
freely were justifiably proud. In
the morning while the judges
were busy comparing splendid
exhibits in the big hall, others
were occupied with the live-
stock.

Boys and girls paraded their
well groomed and well trained
stock before the judges. We
were proud of them. Here was
a small section of Canadian life,
—an infinitesimal part of Can-
ada's huge production and her
potentialities. Our flag hung at
the entrance to the grounds. It
was a still day, so it merely
hung, no one paid it the slightest
heed, or the smallest tribute. It
was there simply as a symbol of
something that was unexpressed.

After a picnic lunch there
was a general movement in the

direction of the grounds. It was
time for the Queen of the Fall
Fair to appear. Down the hill
from the east she came with
her attendants, riding in an old
fashioned flower bedecked
phaeton, drawn by a pair of
flower garlanded mules driven
by a young man, smart in cuta-
way coat and high silk hat. As
an advance guard two young
men in cow-boy attire rode high
stepping horses. Here was our
youth, the culmination of all
our prides. The crowd stood
mute! Why didn't someone
shout?

"Three cheers for young Cana-
da!"

Or, why didn't someone throw
his hat in the air and just yell,
"Yippee!"

She was duly crowned, made
a nice little speech acknowl-
edging the honor bestowed upon
her, and there was a little de-
sultory clapping, a short turn
around the field and it was over.
A pretty little show with no
thrill in it.

Recently I attended an enter-
tainment which opened as usual



"I called for you to stand by just
in case I get TOO mad at him."

First co-op. pig hatchery organized in Saskatchewan

ON May 30th a meeting was held in Tisdale to discuss organizing a pig hatchery co-operative. The purpose of this co-operative would be to raise weanling pigs for sale to the members.

The meeting reviewed information on the capital cost and operating costs for a fifty brood sow pig hatchery. Information that had been assembled indicated the complete capital cost of setting up the hatchery would be approximately \$250.00 per brood sow, or \$12,500.00. A member who invested \$250.00 in the co-operative pig hatchery could expect to purchase the equivalent of two litters, or about sixteen weanling pigs per year.

A committee appointed at a previous meeting recommended that the pig hatchery be located on the Caribou Co-operative Farm one and a half miles west of Tisdale. Renting the facilities of the co-operative farm, the capital required per brood sow would be reduced by about fifty per cent for the present. The Caribou Co-operative Farm also agreed to provide management for the hatchery at the start.

The meeting passed a resolution to organize a co-operative pig hatchery and elected a provincial board of nine directors. The provisional board consisted of Eric Jones, Tisdale; Bert Brown of Steen, and a representative of each of the following co-operative farms:

Algrove Co-operative Farm, Algrove.
Caribou Co-operative Farm, Tisdale.
Willowdale Co-operative Farm, Smoky Burn.

with the singing of "O Canada!" The woman at the piano thumped out a weary, dispirited rendition pitched at least an octave too high. We squawked and screeched along with her until the final discouraging thump, and I thought it resembled nothing so much as an old-time funeral dirge. Perhaps she did her best, but in my opinion it was not good enough.

I envied that woman because she was privileged to lead the crowd in singing "O Canada", and I thought if I could play the piano I would practice that music until I could make those notes really mean something. If I had the honor to play it in public I would make those people hold their heads a little higher when they sang — "Our home and native land", and when we came to the part,

"With glowing hearts we see thee rise"—there would be king-sized thrills tingling up and down each spine, and a gleam in each eye, and a purpose in each joyful voice as it went on to sing:

"O Canada, glorious and free." Canada is terrific! You know it and I know it. Let's show everybody we're proud of her.

Sturdy Co-operative Farm, Smoky Burn.

Oka Co-operative Farm, Zenon Park.
Laurel Co-operative Farm, Meskanaw.
Newnham Co-operative Farm, Leroy.

Shares were set at \$10.00 each, with a minimum of ten to be subscribed by each member. The provisional board of directors was instructed to start selling shares, with half of the money to be collected in cash, the other half to be on call. The provisional board is meeting again in June to review the success they had in selling shares. At that time they will complete incorporation of the co-operative and make plans for its development.

This will be the first co-operative pig hatchery to be organized in Saskatchewan. Several pig hatcheries are in operation in the States and two have been developed in Manitoba. It appears to provide a sound basis by which farmers can increase the efficiency of the hog enterprise on their farms.

Eastern complaint

LIVESTOCK feeders in Ontario and Quebec are complaining about the fluctuations in the price of feed grains shipped from the prairie provinces. One Quebec farmer said such fluctuations are too wide and too rapid and a steady supply is lacking during the heavy feeding season. He mentioned that conditions appeared to be worse than before the Wheat Board took over the marketing of coarse grains. The Wheat Board, he thought, should move supplies to eastern ports in the autumn to guard against possible shortages in the winter.

W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators, suggested that if the Wheat Board made any such a move the risk of selling would be carried by the western producer. He proposed that eastern feeders should either guarantee to take so much grain during the months ahead or else should organize their own co-operatives and handle and process their that about 37 per cent of the own grain. Mr. Parker said feed grains used in the east are supplied by the prairie provinces.

Eastern feeders get their western feed grain freight free from Fort William eastward, the federal government footing the freight bill. Since this scheme was started the government has paid out around \$140 million in providing such free freight.

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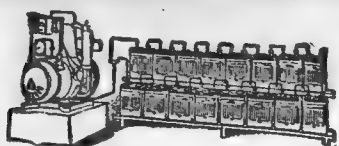
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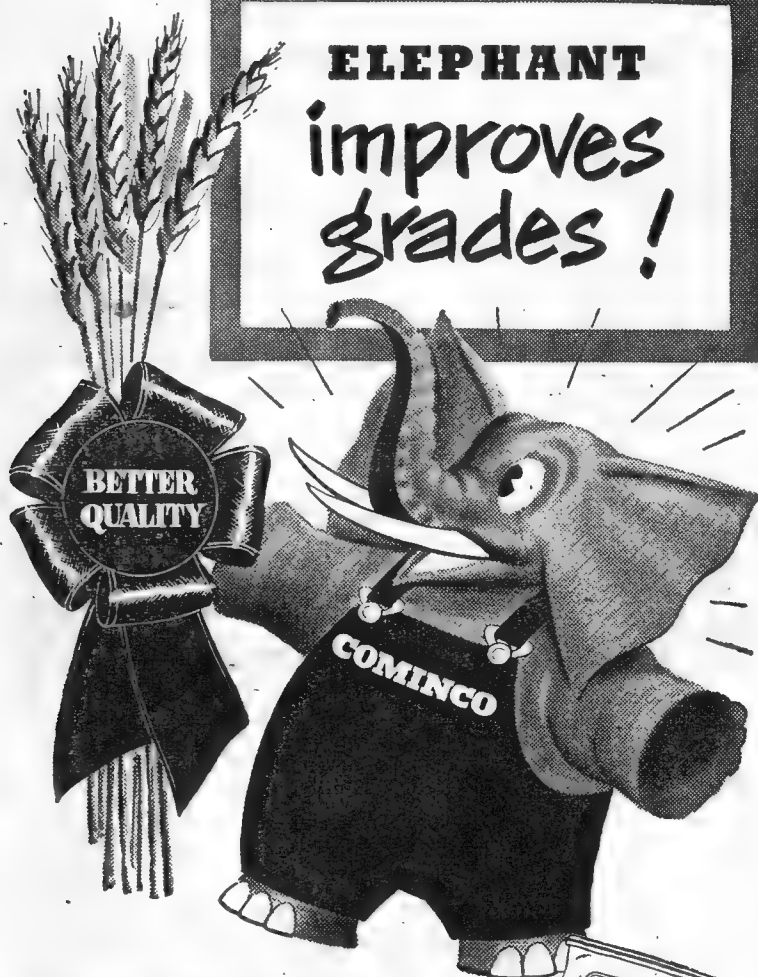
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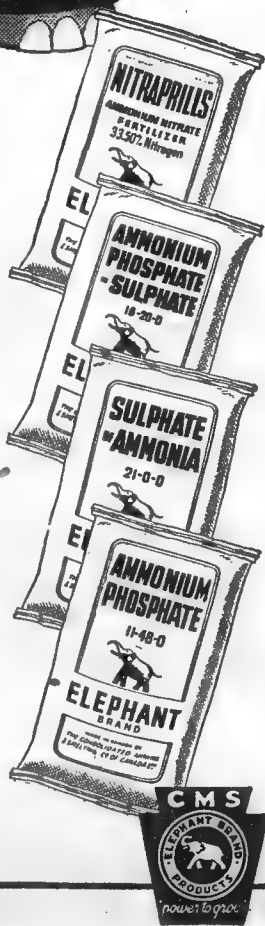
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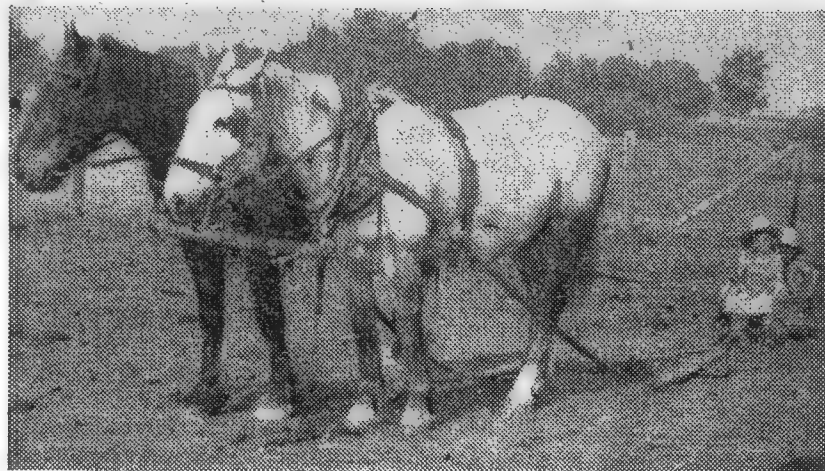
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Mrs. Magnus Solvason, Gadsby, Alta., sent us this picture of Valerie and Walter hitched beyond the team in their express wagon.

Hartnett leaves Sask. to head Calgary Stampede

RESIGNATION of Maurice E. Hartnett as Saskatchewan's deputy minister of agriculture "after almost seven years of outstanding and faithful service to Saskatchewan agriculture" was announced by Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet. Mr. Nollet explained that Mr. Hartnett has accepted the position of general manager of the Calgary Exhibition.

"It is with sincere regret that I make the announcement of Mr. Hartnett's decision to leave the civil service," Mr. Nollet said. "We are, however, fortunate that his services were available to the province during a period of extensive reorganization and expansion of the department of agriculture. Without his outstanding administrative capabilities and fine personal qualities, this task would have been more difficult."

"Mr. Hartnett, in his original position in the department as director of the agricultural representative service, organized an excellent field staff of thirty-six Agricultural Representatives living within their respective districts and working in close association with local agricultural committees and individual farmers in each municipality."

"During his period of office as Deputy Minister, he not only assisted in building a fine administrative organization, but brought to the Department an excellent spirit of co-operation within the service. Under his guidance, fine co-operative relationships were developed between the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the University and the Dominion services in all fields of activity."

"My personal relationship with Mr. Hartnett has been a source of great inspiration and help, not only in administrative matters but, in addition, I have experienced an increasing appreciation for his fine personal character and integrity. His departure, to some extent, tempered by the fine contribution which he made in carrying for-

ward the progressive policies and programs of the department.

"I am certain that all who know Mr. Hartnett share our deep regret that we cannot have his continued service to Saskatchewan agriculture. We are, however, very appreciative of the contribution which he has already made. The department now enjoys wide recognition for a high standard of public service by virtue of an excellent staff and well-co-ordinated administrative organization."

"Mr. Hartnett's high qualifications are recognized in agricultural circles throughout the Dominion. In the past he has been offered several excellent opportunities for other employment. We have known for some years that Mr. Hartnett did not intend to remain in the Civil Service permanently. We are greatly pleased to have had the benefit of his capabilities during the period of extensive reorganization of the Department, and I know that he will give continued and faithful service to agriculture in any chosen field."

Stressing the extent of expansion and development which had taken place since Mr. Hartnett first joined the department in 1945, Mr. Nollet said that in 1944-45 the agricultural estimates totalled \$871,000. In 1950-51 total had reached \$3,167,000, and for the current year (1951-52) it will be \$3,350,000, he said.

Several of the department's former branches have been reorganized and other new ones established, Mr. Nollet said, in Saskatchewan's long-term program of conservation and development. The program's basic objective is greater stability for agriculture, through increased production by the sound and practical application of scientific knowledge to land use problems.

During this period, the transfer of agricultural Crown lands, irrigation and drainage, and water rights administration to

A changed world and compulsory marketing

(From the Alberta Wheat Pool Budget)

THE Winnipeg Free Press has run a series of articles which undertook to show that early leaders of the Wheat Pool movement in Western Canada, such as Henry Wise Wood of Alberta and A. J. McPhail of Saskatchewan, were opposed to compulsory pooling of grain. Says the Free Press: "The leaders who made the Pools would be dead against the present compulsory Wheat Board."

The Wheat Pools of the prairie provinces were started as voluntary co-operative organizations whose purpose was to market members' wheat in an orderly manner throughout the year, thus avoiding the ups and downs of the speculative marketing system. For six years they operated efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the membership. Then came the collapse of the New York stock exchange in the autumn of 1929 which precipitated the depression of the early 1930s.

In seeking to maintain wheat prices at a fair level the Wheat Pools lost \$24 million. In other nations, governments undertook the responsibility of wheat price maintenance, but in Canada the Pools had to bear the financial brunt. The Bennett government subsequently took over the responsibility of wheat price maintenance in Canada, and in 1935 that government established the Canadian Wheat Board.

World conditions now are entirely different than the conditions that existed in the formative years of the Wheat Pools. We have passed through the greatest depression in history, and the world's most extensive and destructive war. The ancient continent of Europe has been stripped of the wealth accumulated over many centuries. Its nations, once the most powerful on earth, have been relegated to secondary position. Soviet Russia has emerged as one of the two great world powers now in existence.

The obvious intention of the Winnipeg Free Press, and the other newspapers and interests which support the stand it takes, is to have the speculative system of marketing grain restored. But outside of the

the department brought added responsibilities, Mr. Nollet said. For the first time, the department became active in the irrigation field, and the new conservation and development branch came into being. Other new branches as a result of these changes were the water rights and lands branches, and more recently several of the existing branches had been joined to ensure closer co-ordination in working out long-range policies.

United States and Canada, no grain exchanges are operating throughout the world today. Even in the United States grain exchanges are not permitted to operate in accordance with supply and demand, as the government of that country fixes a floor price for grain.

The grain exchanges of the British Isles are closed. In Argentina and Australia the sales of wheat are conducted by government boards. Soviet Russia, of course, permits no grain exchange to operate.

Much of the wheat that has been going into international trade since the end of World War II has been disposed of on a gift or credit basis. Of the billion dollars involved in the sale of 600 million bushels of Canadian wheat to Great Britain through the U.K. - Canada wheat agreement, the British paid in cash only about \$100 million. The United States has been distributing wheat gratis on a lavish scale.

Under such conditions it is obvious that the speculative system of grain marketing could not possibly stand on its own feet and operate efficiently. In these times of great trouble, threats of war and chaotic economic conditions, the only efficient and effective method of selling grain is through government boards.

Whatever were the ideas of A. J. McPhail and Henry Wise Wood over 20 years ago, the Free Press cannot say what would be their opinions if they were alive today.

Strong Cattle Market

THE Agricultural Situation, issued by the United States department of agriculture, says that in the immediate future there is no cause to expect a marked weakness in cattle prices, as a further strengthening of demand will probably result from continued increases in the defence program. In the longer future, price declines are more likely; but they promise to be moderate as long as cattle marketings are not reduced too much in the near future and later abruptly increased, and so long as employment and incomes of consumers remain high.

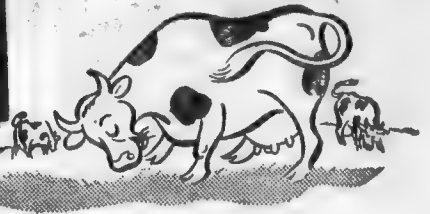
As long as Canadian cattle exports to the United States are permitted, Canadian cattle prices will be largely determined by U.S. market levels, and, therefore this prediction will apply in this country.

Cost of Living

In Sherman, Texas, Price's department store advertised \$2 shirts for \$3.



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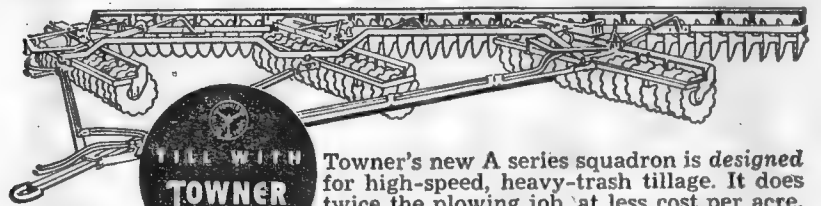
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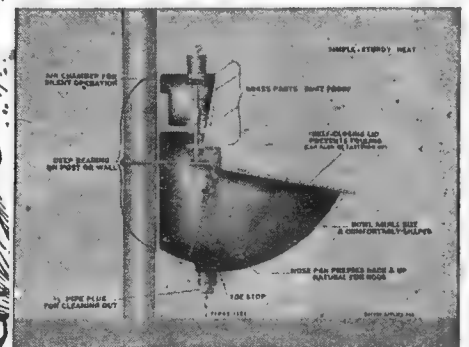
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Sask. pasture Co-ops. are growing fast

THE recent incorporation of the Manito Cattle Breeders' Grazing Co-operative Ltd., near Artland, brought to 53 the number of these co-operatives in Saskatchewan. Thirty-two have been organized since the beginning of 1950, H. E. Chapman, director of extension services, Department of Co-operation said recently.

Most of these grazing co-ops lease crown land not too far from their members' farms, if possible, Mr. Chapman explained. Assistance in fencing and improvement of water facilities is provided through the Department of Agriculture's earned assistance policy. The members usually pay the greater part of their share of the development cost by doing the fencing and any excavating required for

crease again in 1947 when two were organized. Five more were formed in 1948 and two in 1949. Last year saw a big increase when 12 were organized and already 20 have been organized in 1951.

The amount of land leased by each grazing co-op ranges from about two to 48 sections. The four to 25 or more members in each association usually graze half a dozen to a maximum of about 25 head each.

More than half of the grazing co-ops organized this year, including the one just incorporated, are leasing land that was formerly in forest reserves under the administration of the provincial department of natural resources, Mr. Chapman said. These forest reserve lands now are under the admin-

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GREYHOUND



providing water in the pastures.

The first half dozen grazing co-operatives that are still in operation were organized in 1924 and 1925, Mr. Chapman said. Only three more, organized during the next 10 years, are still functioning. Several of the earlier associations were dissolved when land they had been leasing became part of P.F.R.A. pastures.

The numbers began to in-

istration of the lands branch of the Department of Agriculture. By forming co-operatives former holders of annual permits on this land have obtained a legal basis on which to take out 33-year leases. As co-operatives they can also qualify for earned assistance from the Department of Agriculture under which up to half the costs of improving the pastures are paid by the Department.

Yukon valleys produce livestock and crops

INSTEAD of bearing out the popular notion that it is wholly a land of icy mountains and tundra, the Yukon Territory has shown that its great river valleys will support livestock and field and forage crops, reports J. W. Abbott, Officer-in-Charge of the Experimental Sub-station at Whitehorse, Y.T.

Since the northland represents the last frontier for the expansion of Canada's agricultural land, the significance of pushing agricultural production into the Yukon is readily seen.

Mile 1019 is the location of the sub-station where the experiments on which Mr. Abbott reports were carried out. As its name indicates, mile 1019 is 1,019 miles along the Alaska Highway from Dawson Creek, B.C.

Field crops, on fallow land,

yielded quite well at the station. The yields, averaged over the period 1945-50, inclusive, were: wheat 30-35 bushels an acre; oats 50-80 bushels an acre; barley 40-60 bushels an acre. Stubble yields were constantly light.

Forage crops presented no special problems. The standard grasses of the west responded and survived satisfactorily. Alfalfa and sweet clover, however, were the only legumes which proved adaptable.

Shorthorn cattle, wintered in open-shed, run-in quarters, responded thriftily. Poultry, kept in conventional housing, was moderately productive and wintered well.

Special conditions exist at mile 1019 which have a large influence on agricultural production, Mr. Abbott notes. Average mean temperature (maximum) for the season May to August, inclusive, for 1945-50 inclusive, was 63.8 degrees F. The average mean minimum was 34.6 F. The highest temperature, recorded in July, 1947, was 88 degrees.

The altitude at mile 1019 is about 2,000 feet, much higher than most valley sites in the Yukon and probably less favorable to agriculture.

Another unfavorable factor at mile 1019 is the proximity of the St. Elias glacial field, which often causes temperatures to drop to the low 20's during the evenings. In spite of the fact that these snaps lessen the frost-free period, however, the sub-station has produced its own field and garden seeds regularly since 1945.

Other dramatic contrasts within the Yukon are seen in such sights as a herd of dairy cattle grazing within sight of the fabulous Klondike gold-fields and in prospector-settlers' cabins ringed with vegetable gardens and flower beds.

The quality of Yukon crops speaks for itself. Mr. Abbott says that a sample of Yukon barley, recently submitted for professional appraisal, was termed "the best sample of barley received from the West this season."

All the potential agricultural land of the Yukon lies in the valleys — the Yukon, the Stewart, the Pelley, the Norden-skield and others. And not all valley lands are suitable for farming.

The tablelands are mostly mountainous and useless.

Make your farm a place to live

MAKE your farmstead attractive. A definite clean-up program can mean the difference between a disorderly farm and one you can be proud of.

Eliminate those unsightly corners where weeds collect and spread to the rest of the farm. Provide a separate driveway to the barn so that the house and yard can be kept in order. If

you have no implement shed, at least have a particular place for the machinery. An implement shed is desirable and the time will come when this can be built. In the meantime, a machine yard back of the buildings will increase the attractiveness of your farmstead.

Plant trees. Trees are permanent improvements that will protect your farmstead, fields and roads. In five years time you will wonder why you did not start sooner.

Farm improvement is not a short-term process. It is a matter of careful planning, and working steadily towards a long-term objective. — (Conrich.)

A tillage yardstick

THE tendency during this age of mechanization seems to be speed in getting things done. This may be desirable as long as quality work is obtained. To date no yardstick for quality has been set up for our guidance. Let us consider a few points to aid our thinking in this regard.

The surface should remain level after each operation. No predominant ridges or valleys should be found if the machine has been properly adjusted. If a level surface is maintained throughout the fallow year, a more uniform job of seeding can be obtained.

A uniform depth of cultivated soil should be established. All implements should be adjusted and operated to maintain the desired depth of cut.

All weeds should be cut completely. Keep all cutting edges sharp and use a marker to avoid misses.

Conserve all trash. Trash should be left on the surface well anchored. Keep the use of disc implements to a minimum and always use a cultivator type machine or a rod weeder for subsequent operations. A trash cover minimizes soil drifting and keeps more of the rain where it falls.

Maintain the soil structure in the tilled soil. If the soil particles are not broken down too finely the rain penetrates more readily and the soil will have the proper tilth. Avoid high speeds of operation with disc machines. Never till dry soil. It takes a long time to regain the proper structure on some soils once it is destroyed.

In all our field work a measure of a job well done is to hit the target with the whole five. The five points making up the "Tillage Yardstick" are: level tillage, uniform operational depth, complete weed kill, conservation of trash, and maintenance of soil structure.

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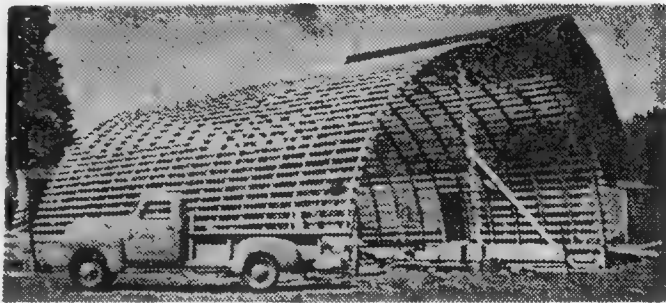


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The farmer who reached this stage with his big crop this year before the rain and snow hit was indeed lucky. This is a Canadian Pacific Railway picture from Manitoba.

Even the "skunkatoons" have their good points

By KERRY WOOD

MY grandmother, when only four days in Alberta from her Scottish homeland, came excitedly back from a walk and reported: "I was oot pickin' Skunkatoons when I met ane o' they nasty wee Sasks!"

Most people believe that the skunk is a nasty little animal. During this month of October, many of the black and white animals are shot by nimrods around duck marshes and in fields where hunters seek upland game birds. Most farmers reach for the family blunderbuss the moment they sight a skunk. And the boy shooter, armed with a deadly .22 rifle, is often instructed by a conservation-minded parent to confine his shooting to "magpies, gophers and skunks."

There was a time when I would have willingly subscribed to the rule that the skunk should be shot on sight, but my opinion has changed since studying the feeding habits of these greatly maligned little animals. They are beneficial allies of western farmers, if we could just keep them out of chicken coops and also avoid accidents involving their malodorous perfume.

Even their name has an offensive stigma attached to it. "A dirty skunk" is just about the worst insult that can be uttered against a person. Because of the intangible stigma, the beautiful skunk fur is always low in price and averages about one dollar per skin. The weasel tribe, to which the skunk belongs, includes such famous fur-bearers as the weasel or ermine itself, plus mink, marten, otter, wolverine, and Peka or fisher. Peka pelts are quite rare and probably command the highest pelt-price of the family, with marten next in value and averaging around \$50 in good years.

Yet experienced trappers and fur-dealers all claim that for quality of fur and beauty of appearance, the \$1 skunk pelt is the outstanding product of this family or fur-bearers.

It's the Smell!

Most of the stigma attached to the black and white animals has its origin in the skunk's unique weapon of defence: the scent glands. Trappers insist that other members of the family possess much more evil-smelling fluids in their scent glands, with mink and wolverine considered the worst of the group. Even the weasel can exude a more offensive scent than the skunk. But skunks have developed the power to spray their scent upon an advancing enemy; this highly specialized gas-warfare has given the skunk a bad name.

However, in all fairness it should be stated that skunks do not go around looking for chances to mistreat the atmosphere. The little animals seem to dislike the scent themselves, quickly running from any spot where they have been forced to use the evil spray. No B.O. of a skunky nature clings to their fur under normal conditions. Another oddity is that when two male skunks battle for the favors of a female, they use teeth and claws only during the fight and never the scent-sac weapon.

When unmolested by humans, skunks are very well behaved and quietly go about their business without offending our squeamish nostrils. If you encounter a skunk on a forest path, the animal is generally willing to yield the right of way with good grace. During the mating season the male may stamp its feet in warning and half elevate the tail as a danger signal, but is usually content to

withdraw if you do not get too close to him or his lady-fair. However, if we are unlucky enough to startle one, or if our dog attacks a skunk, then the worst happens right away. The scent can be sprayed only a short distance, averaging 8 feet on a windless day. As scent-sacs are located at the base of the tail, so long as the animal faces you there is no need to worry. It's when the skunk turns its back that the insult becomes an injury.

Egg Lovers

The other harmful trait is the skunk's fondness for eggs and poultry. Most of the weasel clan are killers, and skunks have been known to indulge in chicken-coop killing sprees that left more than a dozen pullets dead under the roosts. It should be noted that not every skunk is a killer; there have even been authentic cases of skunks living underneath chicken-coops and never bothering the fowl.

Some naturalists claim that the killer-weasels are afflicted with tapeworms which cause the animals to crave hot blood; perhaps a few skunks are similarly infested with intestinal worms and become killers. In any case, farmers now build good coops, and modern poultry houses cannot easily be raided by either skunk or weasel after trap-doors are closed at sundown. If we can protect poultry from skunk raiders, we profit by the animal's presence on farmlands.

While skunks will eat just about anything that comes their way—(carrion flesh, eggs, poultry, insects, rabbits, ground squirrels, mice, and even a certain amount of fruit and vegetable matter) — their main staples of diet consist of two favorite foods: insects and mice. You'll see skunks prowling the ploughed fields every spring-time to seek cutworms and other grubs. They relish those large, brown-headed grubs of the June-bug, creatures that destroy the roots of many garden plants. But the mainstay of the skunk menu among insects is the pestilent grasshopper.

I first learned of this by examining the stomach contents of a skunk that had been killed on a highway by a speeding car. That skunk had gorged full on adult grasshoppers. Since then I have discovered that during the grasshopper season the black and white "kitties" dine almost exclusively on this insect fare — one stomach examined contained over 300 grasshoppers!

Night Raiders

Skunks capture hoppers at night, when the insects lie helpless among the grass and are unable to escape because the chill of night has immobilized them. Any angler knows that the easiest time to gather hoppers for fishings bait is first thing after sun-up, before the sunshine is warm enough to thaw out the torpid insects. Skunks forage the fields at dusk, after dark, and during the early dawn hours, and the large

numbers of hoppers devoured by them should make farmers grateful.

While hunting hoppers, skunks get many chances to catch field-mice and plunder nests full of young mice. Farmers are well aware of the seriousness of grasshopper infestation, but some do not yet realize the great damage done to grain and fodder crops by field-mice. Such rodents are subject to cycle periods of abundance, and at times they swarm over farm fields and badly reduce our harvests. To date, the only practical control method known is to give natural enemies of field-mice a chance to keep them in check, with skunks high on the list of predators that hunt mice.

Naturally, we'll continue to hear about the bad habits of skunks. We'll be furious over an occasional hen-house raid. Perhaps we'll hurry around the corner of a granary and almost step on a startled skunk, with horrible results. When Fido the dog gets sprayed, canned tomato juice applied to the affected areas will deodorize the animal at once. Vinegar works almost as well, but should not be used near a dog's eyes or mouth. However, it may prove rather expensive to give our wardrobe a tomato-juice bath when we get the treatment mentioned in the following verse:

The pretty bush kitty, as everyone knows,

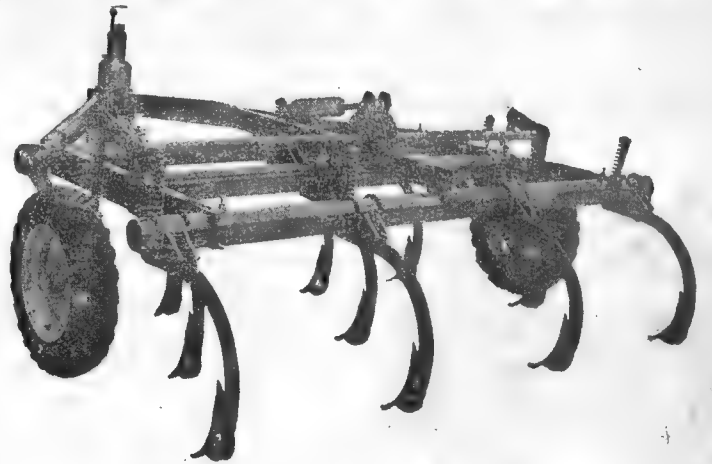
Kindly sprinkles perfume on our Sunday clothes.

Answers to Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. He was Canadian general in World War I, and Principal of McGill University, 1920-1933.
2. Blondin when he crossed that noted river on a rope and performed other daring feats.
3. The Eucalyptus tree.
4. British Columbia because of the grandeur of its mountain scenery.
5. Princess Louise, whose statue of Queen Victoria stands in the gardens facing Kensington Palace, London.
6. William Maxwell Aitken, better known as Lord Beaverbrook.
7. Andrew Bonar Law, recently Premier.
8. Sir William Osler.
9. Viscount Monck.
10. The Mackenzie.
11. Logan in the Yukon, nearly 20,000 feet.
12. Sir Charles G. D. Roberts.
13. McGill.
14. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.
15. White whale hunting.
16. In 1873 at Winnipeg.
17. In 1858 by Queen Victoria.
18. The "Royal William" in 1830.

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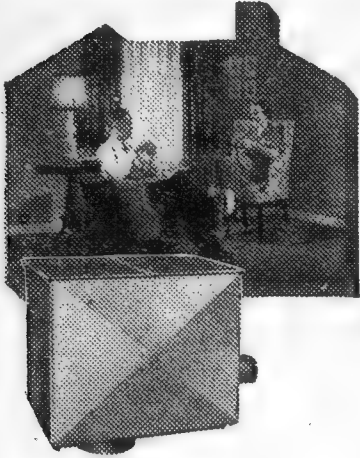
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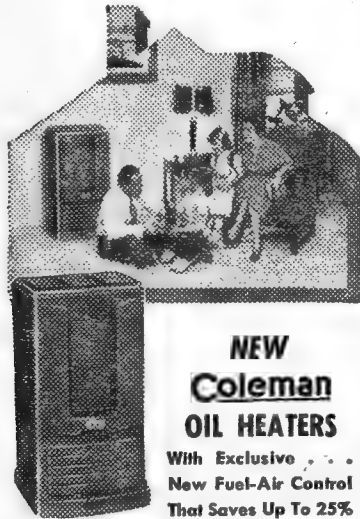
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What about gas for farms

To the Editor:

Much has been done in the post war years to promote better living conditions in Canada. Rural electrification is well under way and better roads are in prospect. Dams are under construction for irrigation in some of our needy areas.

However there is still much room for improvement. We live in a province that is rich in oils and gases. Why can we not have the use of natural gas for fuel in as many areas as possible and not only as at the present time for the cities in the province.

Much is being said about our youths' trend towards the larger cities and why not? What modern farm conveniences have we ever been able to offer our young people to stop them from rushing to the cities? What kind of a future do our young daughters see on the farm? They see their mothers growing old and work worn under the strain of poor working conditions where tasks are so numerous with never any time for pleasure or the finer things of life.

How many of you mothers want such a future for your daughters when their more fortunate sisters of the city have so much more. How many young men look forward to the life of a bachelor on some lonely farm? For where the girls go the men have a tendency to follow.

What fuel facilities can our smaller towns boast? You may hear it voiced; some day in 40, 50 or even 100 years our great grand children will have natural gas. We are living at the present time and as citizens of Alberta it is our birth-right to have the use of the natural resources our province is blest with.

A project to construct gas lines throughout Alberta may not pay as big a revenue in dollars and cents as piping the gas out of the country will; but it will bring our Social Credit form of government a notch nearer to the goal of true democracy.

Pauline Jasman.
Three Hills, Alberta.

Searching the scriptures

To the Editor:

I like your page "Our Readers Think," and was aroused to write by the letter sent in by Mr. Highfield, who evidently does not read his Bible or he

would not have written what he did.

What purpose did the Lord have in giving us the Bible, if he did not want us to understand more of it than just the ten commandments?

In Joshua 1:8, God tells us to meditate in His word day and night, also He commands us to search and study the scriptures, II Tim. 2:15, John, 5:39. Then in Mark 12:24 Christ says "Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the scriptures." Why did He say this if He doesn't care whether we read in it or not.

Once the people search the scriptures they are not content to live only by the ten commandments for these convict us of sin but the blood of Jesus cleanses from sin. Rom. 7,8, who would not rather have his sins forgiven than to have them hung before him daily. For no man has yet ever kept the whole law.

Hoping that this may have answered a few of Mr. Highfield's questions concerning these "Know it alls."

Lorraine Neufeld.
Steinbach, Man.

High cost of war

To the Editor:

Your Editorial, Farm and Ranch Review, Sept., 1951 hits the nail on the head proper. Re—Social Services Expenditures and the consequent high taxation. Now that we know to what extent Social Services takes from our pockets, I suggest that you write another editorial setting forth how much of our income is taken from us to pay for re-armament and war mongering in general. Not merely the present drive but for at least the last two great wars. Interest on war bonds alone that remain unpaid for many years past must be quite a burden. It is said that every child that is born inherits a debt (Canadian) of over three thousand dollars to be paid off our national debt. To what extent is war responsible for this?

Do you not think that expenditures on social services though heavy, are more justified than war expenditures? I am sure that an editorial from you dealing with the subject of war and its expense and the consequent effect it has on taxation will be very much appreciated by your many readers.

Yours for Truth and Justice,
R. Paul Gensick
Louis Gensick
Nakusp, B.C.

Editor's note:

Not knowing what our correspondents mean by war-mongering we can't answer their first question. In any event, to obtain any figure would require a great deal of research. What such a figure would prove, we have no idea. Nor can we see much point in trying to decide whether social service expenditures are more or less desirable than war expenditures. If the free nations had not spent so prodigiously to win the war, we would be neither paying for or receiving social services, save those supplied in Nazi concentration camps.

An editorial rouses ire

To the Editor:

Your editorial in the last issue on "The Cost of Pensions" should have taken into consideration the known factors, in seeking to determine the value of the Dominion pension scheme.

Figures are not easily secured relating to the actual basis of pensions, but a few months ago the American Government issued a mortality statement, which shows that, at age 65, ten per cent more women are living than men, at 70 about 17 per cent. This larger group is more likely to need assistance. The records proving that only a small number of men and less women ever make financial provision for their old age. The proposed \$40 per month will give many of them at least a choice of living with their own folks or going to a charitable organization.

Many homes will welcome as paying guests these older ones, so that there may not be so many to 'crowd the old folks' homes. This will reduce the general cost of such institutions, which at present is a charge on everyone, and should have been given consideration in your editorial.

In any pension arrangement the basis must be on facts, leaving out all guesswork, so that your references to what the Canadian dollar will be worth in 1957 only serves to confuse the issue.

It might have added some value to your presentment if, after criticizing the pension scheme, you outlined some alternate plan of caring for our older people. Most governments, especially in English-speaking countries, recognize their responsibilities to this class of people, and in Canada the government's experience in handling various forms of insurance has proven that it can be done by Ottawa more cheaply than any private concern could do it.

Your article reads as if you were standing beside the Premier of Quebec, who has stated that no matter what government is in power at Ottawa, he is against it.

Freedom of the press is a wonderful thing, but such freedom should carry with it some obligation on the part of the editor to present facts, especially on the editorial page.

H. A. Pearson.

R.R. 1, Nelson, B.C.

The Indian relics

To the Editor:

A friend having given me the Sept. copy of your magazine containing the article on Indian artifacts I find great interest in the sample shown of Hugh Bower's collection. The material is all recognizable and seems to follow the same pattern as in our own area. But what Mr. Bower says about the method of killing buffalo illustrates the defects of surface hunting as contrasted with excavation work. The Indian method, after he acquired the horse, as described by Catlin, was to ride at breakneck speed amongst the herd pouring the arrows right to them.

During this period we can definitely show that the points used were small and rather fragile: just to the left of his two large points in the picture, is a small point which is nearly the true midden or buffalo point. We used to call the smaller ones bird points, but we now know they were used for buffalo. As a matter of fact, if the chronology is the same as our own those large so-called spear points are very much older perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred years older. Certainly the Indian did not have the horse when they were used.

Another thing we are fairly sure of is that what we call a point was quite a versatile tool: it was frequently used as a knife and the base as a scraper. But I am more particularly interested in the Yuma and Folsam types: the hunt is on in Sask. for an older site that can be properly excavated. Apparently there is one point in the picture which is the true Folsam shape. (I would consider it a favor if Mr. Bower could loan me some actual photos on which I could put a magnifying glass) and one or two of the pseudo-Folsams, also some straight shanked types which it is difficult to identify from the picture.

I suspect that in his area there is an occupation site in one of the channels that Mr. Bower has not found: that is what we found near Mortlach, in which I have been digging for three summers. Last summer (1950) at one excavation I got over five hundred scrapers alone, plus 175 points and of course other material. I am interested too in the material used in Mr. Bower's area. In this district the bulk of material used is of local origin with a small infiltration of definitely imported material.

Allan J. Hudson.

Mortlach, Sask.

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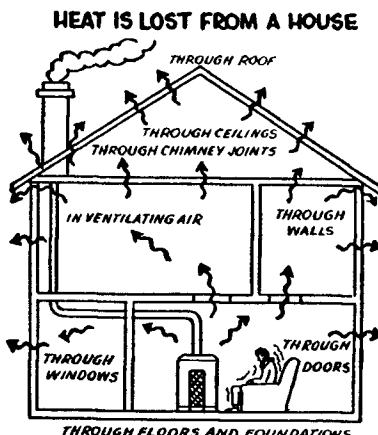
Oil heating offers many advantages. Insulation of your home and pre-season check up of your space heater pays.

Over the past twenty odd years there has been a steady increase in the use of petroleum products for heating. Oil as a fuel has many desirable qualities. It is easily and cleanly stored and requires no handling. The storage tank does away with the labour and dirt associated with handling, storing and using coal and wood. When properly burned within the combustion chamber oil produces a fire that is free from soot and smoke and leaves little or no residue. This fact is particularly appreciated by the housewife who has had, in the past, to contend with ashes and dust.

The popularity of oil heating is due in part to the development of the space heater which is low in initial cost, easy to install and burns efficiently with low consumption of fuel. The oil burning space heater offers other advantages. Heat is easily regulated and burner can be safely turned down during the night to save fuel. Also, the new space heaters are attractive pieces of furniture, designed to harmonize with the other furnishings in the home.

To Save Fuel, Control Loss of Heat

In most cases, the cost of insulating a house can be paid for in a few years by the saving in fuel alone. Insulation of the attic may bring savings up to 20 percent. Attic insulation is most important because heat rises and is constantly pushing against the roof trying to escape. Attic insulation puts a barrier in its way. Insulation of the attic and walls may so reduce



Due to heat losses as little as 50 percent of the heat in a fuel may be delivered to the rooms for heating. Insulation and weather-stripping will save fuel.

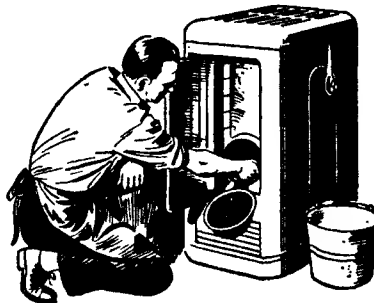
losses that fuel savings may reach 30 or 40 percent. Loosely fitted doors and windows and cracks cause a further loss of heat. Storm windows, storm doors and caulking openings around window frames and doors may save up to 15 to 25 percent of the fuel.

Tests on insulated and weather-stripped houses show that an overall saving of fuel of over 50 percent can be made as compared with uninsulated houses. Not only does insulation and repair save fuel; it also gives better warm air circulation which helps to prevent cold floors, discomfort and unhealthy conditions.

Another Way to Save Fuel—Keep Your Heater Clean

An accumulation of soot and carbon in the burner acts as an insulator and keeps the heat from getting to the heating surfaces. An excessive accumulation of carbon which necessitates frequent cleaning is caused by either too much draft, not enough draft or the use of dirty or too heavy fuel. It is advisable to clean the burner as necessary to insure a clean burning flame during the season the heater is in use.

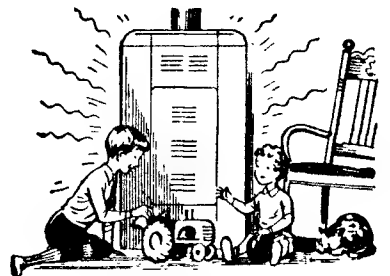
A wire brush will readily dislodge the carbon from the walls of the fire pot so that the holes in the side of the fire pot are open and unobstructed. A small piece of tin or cardboard may be used to scoop up the carbon from the bottom of the fire pot. If the stove pipe or chimney is partially filled with soot, cleaning is necessary.



A deposit of soot of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in the heating unit may cause a loss of as much as 10 percent in the efficiency of your fuel. Periodic cleaning pays.

Clean Out Carbon Residue in Feed Pipe

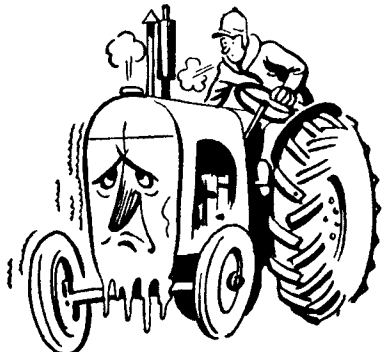
The small pipe that carries fuel directly into the base of the burner may become encrusted with carbon particles preventing the free flow of fuel. The remedy is to remove the small cast iron plug in the end of the pipe and force a good heavy wire through the pipe into the base of the burner. It is also advisable to clean the sediment screen on the mixing valve or carburetor at the same time. Do not tamper with the adjusting screws or the carburetor as they are set at the factory and do not need any further adjustment.



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See your Imperial Oil Agent



Next Issue of FARM SERVICE FACTS will discuss

CARE AND OPERATION OF SPACE HEATERS

RAYMOND, Alberta, birthplace of the sugar industry in Western Canada, is marking its Golden Jubilee this year and along with this historic occasion the half century of beet production in Alberta is being recalled.

It is an inspiring story this story of the building of a great enterprise and its beginnings revolved around one courageous and public-spirited business man — Jesse Knight.

Jesse Knight was a millionaire mining man and financier of the state of Utah, a prominent layman of the Mormon church. He made his wealth that started him on his meteoric career out of the famous "Humbug" mine in Utah. At the time he was a little known prospector working a claim he had staked everything he had in and his friends called it a "humbug". Knight called it the "Humbug", too, but he stuck with it, hit pay dirt and it made him rich.

At the turn of the century he was one of the wealthiest men in the inter-mountain west and most of his money was invested in enterprises that would create jobs and opportunities for residents in communities of his people, the Latter Day Saints or Mormons. He always looked upon his wealth as a trust to be used for the benefit of the people.

He became interested in 1901 in the great land rush into Southern Alberta following the introduction of irrigation. With his sons, Ray, after whom the town of Raymond was named, and Will he purchased from the Galt interests of Lethbridge through their noted land commissioner, the late C. A. Magrath, 30,000 acres of prairie land east of Cardston and stocked it with 4,000 head of yearling steers brought in from Winnipeg. That spread became the famous —K2 Ranch, now owned by the Mormon church.

Later, the Knights bought an additional 226,000 acres from the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Jesse Knight entering into a contract with that company for the land and agreeing to build a sugar factory in connection with the development of the country by Mormon farm families from Utah. It was to be ready for operation in the fall of 1903. This contract was pledged with Jesse Knight's cheque for \$50,000 given the Galts before he returned to Utah.

First Townsite

Following the signing of the contract a townsite was laid out and named Raymond. It was there the pioneer sugar factory was built and it sliced its first beets in the fall of 1903 as Jesse Knight had agreed. The factory manufactured an excellent product and prospered for a time, but eventually the farmers turned from the laborious job of raising beets to the easier one of raising wheat and running cattle on the broad ranges surrounding the new town. A

Alberta's sugar industry marks golden jubilee

By C. FRANK STEELE

shortage of beets therefore developed.

The federal government gave the infant industry every encouragement. It curbed the Vancouver cane sugar interests from under-selling beet sugar on the prairie market and paid a bonus of 50 cents a hundred on all refined sugar produced to be divided between the growers and the factory. It further eliminated all taxes on the plant during the 12 years of the life of the contract.

Shut Down

Eventually, this pioneer venture suspended operations and the machinery was moved back to the United States. But the effort was not in vain for after the First War the farmers and business men of Raymond and adjoining communities got together, supported by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, and succeeded in reviving the industry.

The second factory, like the old Knight plant, also came in via "the Utah trail". This time the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, which was controlled by the Mormon church, built a million-dollar plant near the site of the first and it went into operation in 1925. It was a success from the start. Farmers on high-priced irrigated land realizing they needed a crop like sugar beets carrying a contract price and providing them also with valuable factory by-products for their livestock.

Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., subsidiary of the Utah company, prospered and its product supplied an expanding market across the prairies. The B.C. Sugar Refining Company of Vancouver, B.C., owned by the Rogers cane sugar interests, entered the beet sugar picture a few years later by buying out the Raymond interests of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company. T. George Wood, manager of the Alberta company, was retained by the Rogers firm, as were others of the key men. Mr. Wood is still general manager and Frank Taylor, agricultural superintendent at the time of the purchase, is now assistant manager.

Big Growth

Vigorous expansion of the industry took place and in 1936 the imposing Picture Butte plant, 18 miles northwest of Lethbridge, was opened serving growers on the Lethbridge Northern irrigation block. The Raymond and Picture Butte plants, however, were but fore-runners of a still finer factory. The Alberta Sugar Beet Growers Association, headed by "Fighting Phil" Baker, pressed for a third factory, supporting the claims of the Taber-Barnwell area for a plant. The company finally committed itself to a policy of further expansion and in 1950 the ultra-modern,

multi-million-dollar Taber factory went into production.

Good Feed

The Taber factory, in addition to its output of refined white sugar, produces a new product — dry beet pulp. This packaged product offered to the livestock feeders of the country has found a wide and ready sale and will play its part in the future of agriculture in the West. Wet pulp, heretofore produced, cannot be transported any great distance, dry pulp has an unlimited market radius. Each year in Southern Alberta tens of thousands of sheep and cattle are finished for market by feeding with sugar beet pulp, molasses and other by-products of the beet and canning industries.

Beets go far in establishing a balanced agricultural economy and with irrigation under the SMRD extending east from Taber almost to the outskirts of Medicine Hat the time may come when additional factory facilities may be sought and met. This will depend, however, on markets, as Philip Rogers, president of the sugar company, pointed out when the Taber plant was opened last year.

Sugar beets, as General Manager Wood has pointed out, are a "natural" in Southern Alberta. Here during the years of World War two production was increased at the request of the government. Now over 37,000 acres of beets are grown each year with the three refineries producing well over 100,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Much of the impetus for growing beets has come from the development of mechanized equipment for planting, cultivating, topping, loading and hauling the crop. Twelve years ago most of the sugar beet seed used in this country was imported from Europe. During the '30's there was a steady development of American seed which, in the course of time, was adapted to Canadian conditions and improved selection. During the war imports from Europe were cut off and Canadian seed was used. Since then rapid strides have been made in

its development, especially in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia. Some seed is grown each year in Southern Alberta.

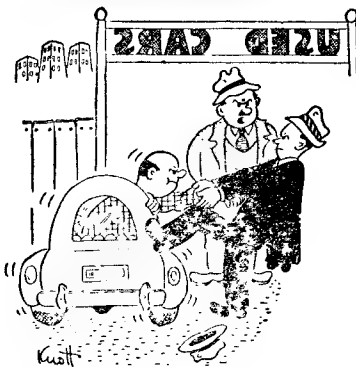
The sugar beet seed in its natural state has multiple germ cells resulting in dense growth which necessitates thinning by hand. A shearing machine has been developed which produces segmented seed on a one-germ cell. It simplifies the stoop labor in the field: nevertheless, the sheared seed as now known may not be the last word, for segmentation lessens the vitality of the seed.

Beet planting machines have been devised which place commercial fertilizer under the seed where the plants use it as soon as the first roots are formed. Mechanical harvesting units now pull the beets, remove the tops, toss the sugary roots to a slowly moving conveyor where they are relieved of dirt and then drop into a truck.

During the post-war years Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., despite shortages of materials and machinery, has built the modern, stream-lined, 1,700-ton per day refinery at Taber, with a dry beet pulp unit and modern sugar research laboratory, and has made important improvements at the Raymond and Picture Butte plants. All this program is designed to improve factory efficiency and improve the grade of sugar placed in the sugar bowls of the prairie provinces.

In the early years of the beet industry, Japanese and Belgian immigrants were brought in to provide labor for the growers. That was in the struggling pioneer era of the Knight Sugar Company. Today most of these settlers own farms of their own, many are raising beets, potatoes and cannery crops. Since the war labor needs have been met by the influx of Displaced Persons from camps in Europe and by other immigrant families from Holland and other continental countries. They have prospered for the most part, many of them already owning beet farms of their own. It is astonishing how quickly these newcomers made good in their new home in Canada with the opportunities here for acquiring a bit of the good earth for themselves.

The beet industry, now worth \$10,000,000 or more to Southern Alberta in new wealth annually, is firmly established with 1,500 farmers under contract to raise the beets that will keep the trio of factories busy during the slicing period from about October 1 to early in January. The sugar beet spells permanence, provides a base for diversification of crops, adds to the purchasing power of the country and helps all lines of business. It has been called "the most educated vegetable" in the world and probably is just that. Southern Alberta at least figures so as it looks back over half century of beet industry in the region.



"Stuck, eh? You should know better than to try and sell such a small car to such a big fellow."

More than a Story of Steel and Stone



The new Bank of Nova Scotia Building in Toronto, opened September 25, 1951.

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

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Another Angle



Lake Louise is probably the most painted and photographed beauty spot in Canada. But it takes an imaginative photographer to get a new angle even here. The picture is from the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Educational costs stir B.C. farmers to protest

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

CO-OPERATIVE history was made in British Columbia recently when about 100 persons drawn from agriculture, municipal bodies, business and professional organizations, called upon the provincial government to make an immediate start toward over-hauling the tax structure to remove "inequalities" and give some consideration for "ability to pay".

The meeting was called by B.C. Federation of Agriculture, and was held in the auditorium of B.C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board in Vancouver. Among those present were reeves of municipalities from Vancouver Island and the Okanagan, along with mayors and aldermen of cities of the interior.

Charles Walls, secretary-manager, B.C. Federation of Agriculture, outlined the farmers' case. He said that the farmers expected to pay their share of the cost of education, but that it should be only a fair share.

He showed that the increasing cost of education had upped school taxes on farm lands, municipal and rural to 300 per cent over the past 10 years.

Emphasizing that the present tax on land throws an unfair burden on the farmer, Mr. Walls gave a number of examples to prove his points.

"In one district is a 180-acre rented farm with taxes at \$645," said Mr. Walls. "Alongside is a sawmill of 129 acres; taxes \$168.

"In another area there is a 10-acre orchard, taxes \$48; adjoining is a 10-acre sawmill; taxes \$4.

"Transient sawmills on crown land in unorganized territory add to the problems. At Dog Creek, in the ranching country,

there are 21 pupils in the school, and only one parent pays school tax.

"The present tax has no relationship to ability to pay, as some farms are paying as high as \$5 per acre. Many farms, because of potential income cannot be rented for much more."

In a review of revenues received by various groups, Mr. Walls stated that during 1950 wages went up 6 per cent, while net farm income was down 12 per cent, according to the Dominion government. Provincial government figures for 1948-50 showed that net value of agricultural products down 10 per cent, while other primary industries were up 10 per cent.

Referring again to taxes on land, Mr. Walls said: "The variation of assessment between municipality and unorganized territory, and between one municipality and another alongside, make it impossible to arrive at a common tax rate between neighboring farmers farming the same type of land and sending their children to the same school.

"The only fair method of paying for the cost of education must be based upon ability to pay."

Study Needed

Representatives of about 20 municipalities outlined their problems. One delegate suggested a government commission be set up to study the whole tax structure.

This suggestion met with vigorous opposition. Delegates said they had no desire to see any more Goldenberg commissions or Cameron commissions, or any other commissions.

They said that government-appointed commission could sit

for three years, at high salaries and big expense accounts, threshing out legal points and accomplishing nothing.

They wanted the matter cleaned up in months instead of years, and they suggested that a committee be set up by the government; that the committee should be composed of laymen, taxation experts and educators.

The B.C. government was asked to have the committee "survey the injustices of the present land tax, and investigate systems of education employed in other countries and devise for B.C. a new and more equitable finance structure for education."

I think it is safe to say that judging from the comments from the floor, the strong status of B.C. Federation of Agriculture is now well recognized in this province. The farm group has shown leadership in pressing for reforms, and had gathered leaders in business to co-operate for the general benefit.

The provincial government received no compliments. It was the consensus that: "It is apparent that the government either knows of no alternative, or has given no thought to finding an alternative for paying for the cost of education by means of a property tax."

Delegates made it clear that they did not want a government to endeavor to patch up the present tax system, but that they wanted a completely new system, based upon the realities of the day.

They pointed out that the government sets the standards for schools, has the buildings designed, and then throws the responsibility upon the municipal councils and upon the farmers.

Some of them said that the schools were not well designed for the areas they served; others criticized the architects' association whose members, they said, drew up plans for buildings, without regard to the special conditions of the region in which they were to be built.

A special delegation will wait upon the cabinet in Victoria this month (October) to press for a fast-acting committee. How far they, or the committee will get is not known, but if I am any judge of the temper of the farmers and



"He's like this once every week. He figured by his income tax that he works one day out of every week for the government."

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

ranchers, as well as many municipal officials, the elected representatives of the people are not going to get much peace until they take some action.

Apropos of taxes, it might be just as well to remind Farm and Ranch Review readers in other provinces, that B.C. is still suffering acutely from growing pains, and all the ills that go with them.

Living costs are the second highest, if not the highest in Canada. There are booms and busts coupled naturally with a heavy transient movement; much of this labor is unskilled, but high in price and low in value; influx of population; increase of small holdings, some not economical, but evidence of the desperate effort to wrest some kind of a living from some land.

Sure, the province is forging ahead, but in some aspects the sight is not a pleasant one.

Farm mechanics' course at Saskatoon

A two-months farm mechanics course will be conducted at the Canadian Vocational Training School, Saskatoon. This course will be put on twice during the winter, the first class being from October 30 to December 21, 1951 and the second from January 3 to March 1, 1952. The purpose is to develop mechanical skills for use on the farm. Instruction will be in practical shop work accompanied by lectures in certain subjects.

Motors and Tractors

Maintenance and repair of gasoline engines; motor tune-up; overhaul; ignition, carburetion; clutch, transmission, differential; fuels and oils; maintenance of diesel engines.

Farm Machinery

Maintenance, adjustments and repair of tillage, seeding, haying and harvesting machinery, spraying equipment, etc.

Farm Carpentry

Care and use of tools. Rafter cutting and general construction and maintenance of farm buildings; concrete work; insulation and ventilation.

Electricity

Selection and maintenance of farm lighting plants; simple wiring; electrical code and legal standards.

General Agriculture

Lectures on principles of successful farm machinery operation, selection of equipment, management for greatest efficiency, machinery in relation to soil conservation, land use and weed control; home water systems, etc.

The above course is available for young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years. Further information and applications may be secured from L. C. Paul, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

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THE greatest miracle of civilization was fire. It was more revolutionary than the atomic bomb. The ancients regarded it with fear and superstition. They worshipped it.

Fire was the great purifier and animals slain for sin-offering were later burnt. Thus the ground about the fire was holy ground. This unusual fire, however, also preserved the good and the bush was not consumed. And Moses saw God in the fire! The vision inspired Moses. He went from it to lead his people from slavery to freedom. When he was dying he would remember it and bless Israel with "the goodwill of Him that dwelt in the bush."

Is this not the four-fold task of the Church? The Church must be the sacred flame that destroys the evil and preserves the good. In the fires sweeping the world the Church must make men see God and the work of God. The Church has the mission to redeem mankind from slavery, to say to the Pharaohs of the world, "Let my people go."

Melancholy Europe

Surely the world needs such vision. I have been travelling for some months in Europe. Europe is the continent of the damned. A grim hopelessness, a brooding melancholy, sits upon her people like a fog. They laugh and play and eat and sleep, but finally one penetrates to a feeling of the inevitability of destruction, the feeling that war, however delayed, must come with far greater frightfulness than ever before. A French professor made the remark that history today in Europe had no meaning. During the war the Resistance Movement gave meaning to life. There was something to fight for—the soul of Europe. There was the dream of a new, reconstituted Europe. After the war, the old game of power politics returned.

But we must not sneer at Europe. The Kefauver investigation has disclosed a frightful wickedness in American life. In Canada a Montreal commentator said despairingly, "The situation is that a determined drive against vice has done nothing to eliminate vice. It has just rubbed the gilt off." The Pinkerton Detective Agency disclosed the fact that Canadians are stealing more and this in a time of unprecedented prosperity.

Yet the Church in Europe has failed tragically to destroy the evil. In England the Church has become a sort of national monument. It has little dynamic in society. Lest you think my few weeks in Europe do not justify a verdict, read the evidence of an investigation made by Rowntree and Lavers into "English Life and Leisure". Read of the growth of dishonesty and sexual promiscuity. In Germany the Church developed a pietism that lacked any definite social ethic. In Italy there has been a tragic failure to

The sacred flame that destroys, also preserves and inspires

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

"And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed."—Exodus iii: 2.

achieve social righteousness and justice.

The Flame Burns

Nevertheless the sacred flame is burning in Europe. At Caux, the great headquarters for Moral Rearmament, I found hundreds of wonderful young people working for the Kingdom of God. However one may be prejudiced, here are astonishingly vital young people working with their hands rebuilding and maintaining Caux, going out in missionary teams to the factory workers of Italy and the dockyard workers of Britain, sacrificing careers, giving their money and their lives, and striving to live by their four absolutes.

I found the flame burning in Iona, that settlement founded by St. Columba and now restored by Sir George Macleod. Here also people are working together in a religious settlement. They find a new brotherhood and a new meaning in the Gospel message and go out to their communities to bring the inspiration of their discovery.

In Geneva the World Council of Churches has achieved the most humanitarian work the world has ever seen in feeding and clothing the distressed people of Europe. It keeps thousands alive in refugee camps who would otherwise certainly perish. Aside from the vast physical succour it maintains four hundred and fifty pastors who provide these desperate refugees with services. Their work must be rewarding, for nothing could be more pathetic in its joy than the reunion of long-separated families. Nor could anything be more satisfactory than enabling these people to find hope in the new world of America and they have enabled the emigration to the United States of forty thousand refugees. Today they are looking to Canada as their greatest refuge.

Worship in Germany

Yet I found the flame burning with its triumphant glory most of all—you'll never believe this!—in Germany. We arrived in Berlin just at the time of "Church Day". The Communists had allowed it for they had thought it would expose the pitiful weakness of the Church. They had sneered. Yet for five days one hundred and fifty thousand people assembled to study the meaning of their Gospel in relation to life and on the great climatic Sunday three hundred thousand assembled to overflow the vast Stadium.

It was a lay movement, not organized or controlled by the clergy. It was not an emotional rally, yet the pilgrims broke

into applause on occasion and most when a speaker said, "Jesus Christ is Lord." They had known other Lords! What wonderful people they were! They had come from far in the interior of Eastern Germany, some from the borders of Poland. They came with a pitiful little food that they were able to carry. They slept where they could. They came mostly on foot. They were desperately in earnest and the striking fact was the new social concern. So an observer said that the Church today "has an authority in German affairs not enjoyed for a hundred years."

When I hear people criticize the Church, I must often agree. How weak we have been compared to our glorious Gospel! How dim the flame has been! Yet when I saw Europe a great pride engulfed me and I never was so proud of the Church. There are two powers fighting for the soul of Europe today—everyone said this. They are the Christian Church and Communism. And only one of these powers really cares for the people. Only the Christian Church strives to alleviate their misery. Only the Christian Church feeds them, clothes them, gives them freedom and life.

The difference is spectacularly seen in the contrast between East and West Berlin. There is no geographical separation, but what a separation in spirit! Berlin was eighty-five per cent devastated by bombs. West Berlin is being rebuilt and there are store windows with goods to buy and homes are being rebuilt. Thanks to American aid in Western Germany last year three hundred and fifty thousand housing units were con-

structed, the most ever built in a single year, exceeding even the production of pre-war Germany. East Berlin is a land of rubble and despair. The only good buildings are the Russian Embassy and the propaganda headquarters of Eisler.

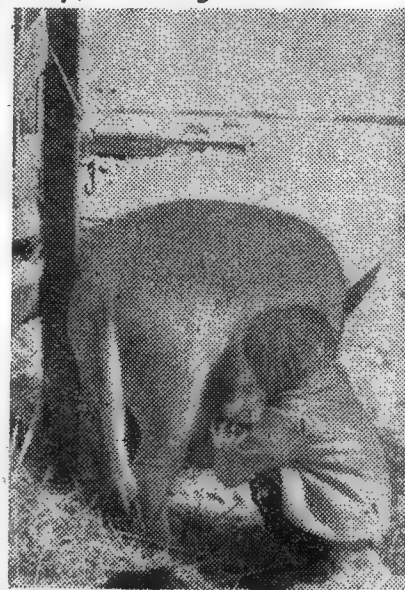
In Western Berlin are great refugee camps and thousands of refugees from Communist oppression. In Western Berlin is the wonderful "Free University" which is attended by thousands of students from East Germany. They come despite the enormous peril and despite the fact that the University has most primitive conditions, without heat and light. In West Berlin you can meet women who have suffered the frightful savagery of Russian occupation of Berlin and you can hear tales that will make you marvel that men could be so bestial.

I heard a man say that there were four great plans for the reconstruction of Europe, but the Church had conceived none of these plans. How amazing that he should say such a thing! These plans came from Christian, not Communist countries. They were inspired and maintained by the compassion of Christians. It is not the task of the Church to draw up political and economic blue prints. It is the task of the Church to inspire politicians like Moses who will draw up political and economic blue prints.

When I hear anyone say the Church is an utter failure, that it is no good, that it has no place in the modern world, then I say that man is either a liar or a fool. I have seen the difference Christianity has made. And as I watched the work of the Church in Europe, I could hear the voice of Him who said, "I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me . . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

It is the task of the Church to burn out the evils of our land. It is the task of the Church to protect and preserve the true and good and beautiful things of this world. It is the task of the Church in the awful tragedy of our day to make men see God. And to groping, despairing men, beaten to earth by the militant power of Communism, lashed by ten thousand whips of fear, and helpless before the frightful threat of atomic war, it is the task of the Church to bring a mighty, vital faith, to give men the vision of the Promised Land, the Beloved Community of justice and love and righteousness, to bring hope and joy to the earth, to set the people free, to say to the dictators of this world whoever they may be, "The true and living God says, 'Let my people go.'" Men and women, you and I are that Church! We carry the flame!

Hey, Wrong Animal!



The little girl trying to milk the sow is Sharon Halberle. Her mother, Mrs. Ross Halberle of Torlea, Alta., sent us the picture and won \$3.

close up
of a
"showdown"...



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nothing like the power of a Ferguson Tractor. Not just engine power alone, but power that has been applied more effectively by the functioning of the unique Ferguson System.

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Royal Treat

Although I was a very small girl when this happened, I distinctly remember the day that King Edward and Queen Alexandra had their coronation day. I did not see them as we were living in a town in Surrey some 17 miles from London.

Every child in the town was invited to the park for a treat in celebration of the event. We played games, etc and then at tea time we all had to sit down on the grass and all were presented with a tin of chocolate with a picture of the King and Queen on it. It is about the size of a bar and I still have my little tin after all of these years dated June 26, 1902.

Mrs. N. Pichette.

Chitek Lake, Sask.

Hairpin Spring

In the summer of 1920, Dad thrilled the family by driving home from Irvin in a car. It was a racing model — MacLaughlin-Buick. This wonder car could go a full fifteen miles an hour. The brakes and gears were on the outside with a right-hand drive. It had a very large horn, carbide lights, and the block was of heavy cast aluminum. A person was strapped in as there were no doors, or you would surely fall out going at such a terrific speed. In going up hill if the forward gears would not keep it rolling, one would return to the bottom and take it in reverse gear.

One day in our travels this wonderful car refused to even sputter and we were on our way up a very long hill. Dad discovered a broken spring on the carburetor. There were chores to be done at home; still miles away, with darkness coming on. Suddenly Mother got an idea. She wore hair pins in those days which fact proved very lucky for us. She instructed Dad to twist one around a pencil thus forming a coil. This was put on and we arrived home, tired and weary, after our drive, but still proud of Dad's car as it was the second one in the entire district.

Clarissa Hammer.

Vauxhall, Alta.

Early Paper

I don't remember them but I have a copy of the first edition of the Edmonton Bulletin dated December 6th, 1880 that mentions the arrival of Donald McLeod's carts from Carleton with bacon for the Hudson's Bay Company and freight for the Indian Department. I can remember my Grandfather telling about the great high-wheeled oxen drawn carts that lumbered across the prairies from Edmonton to Calgary and from Edmonton to Winnipeg in the late 1800's. The round trip from Edmonton to Calgary took almost a month.

Incidentally it's interesting to note that wheat in 1880 was worth \$2.50 a bushel, oats \$1.00



The Farm and Ranch pays \$1 for items like these.

a bushel, peas sold for 25 cents a pound, potatoes \$1.00 a pound and butter 50 cents a pound!

D. J. Welbourn.

12420 Jasper Ave.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Laughing Joe

I remember in 1893 in Winnipeg when I was four years old an old Indian they called "Old Laughing Joe." We lived near the Ogilvie Mills and Sprague Lumber Co. on Higgins Ave. If you gave Old Joe a nickel he would stand and make the most terrible noise for about five minutes — it was supposed to be chuckling or laughing.

I was chubby and bow-legged then and my parents used to tell how one day I came running in saying "Here comes that b----y Old Joe."

Mrs. W. C. Revitt.

Mayne Island, B.C.

Sand Storms

I have noticed in the "I Remember" columns a letter by Mrs. DeKoning of Pearce, Alta. re. sand storms in 1919-22.

I was in the Macleod and Pearce districts in the period mentioned and can fully verify all that Mrs. DeKoning has stated. When driving along the roadway, it was unsafe to leave one's own side of the road for fear of collisions, and there were cases where cars had to be abandoned until the storm was over and were partially covered with sand which must have been ruinous to the mechanism of the car.

In the winter of 1919-20, great numbers of stock perished for want of feed and frequently there would be more than 100 trucks and teams lined up for the distribution of perhaps two carloads of hay which meant that each one would obtain about a half dozen bales, and drive home in some cases 15 or 20 miles, all on a bitterly cold day. One man had his hands so badly frozen that he never recovered full use of them.

Although the wind blows bad as ever, yet I believe that by improved methods of cultivation, the sand storms have been stopped.

A. R. McFadden.

R.R.-2, Bluffton, Alta.

Bargain Day

I REMEMBER one fine fall day, "before the wars", myself and brothers were unloading a car of settlers' effects in a "prairie wool" town on the Calgary-Edmonton line of the C.P.R. I was fresh from the States, and, thinking of something to "munch on" that would taste good, I headed for a nearby

store. The proprietor (sort of dry washing his hands) approached me with: "Something for you, sir?" I replied: "Give me gingersnaps for 15 cents, please."

He took a very small paper sack, dropped a few into it and set it on the scales and begin to dribble them in a few at a time. For some strange reason he seemed very reluctant to part with his gingersnaps, and as he was holding one lone gingersnap by his thumb and one finger poised above the little candy sack, I said: "Better give me enough for 20c," as I could see that what he then had in the sack would do me very little good. With a satisfied "a-l-l-r-i-g-h-t, sir!" he dropped in the lone gingersnap, twisted up the sack and handed it to me. The time, August, 1912 at Didsbury, Alberta.

Martin Arneson.

Bergen, Alta.

Ox Carts

I REMEMBER so very well when my Dad bought four oxen in 1907. I was only ten years old, but how I loved to ride those oxen. My Dad and brothers filed on their homesteads fifty miles from the nearest town and railroad. With our two lumber wagons loaded with our groceries and other belongings we started on our long trip.

I don't just remember how many miles we made the first day, but we stopped by the wagon trail for the night and made our bed under our wagons. We tried to go to sleep but the coyotes howled and howled all around, and I was scared because I had never seen a coyote in my life. We made the best of it, and we got around in the morning bright and early and were on our way. We came to some very steep hills. When we had to go down the Battle River hills my Dad had to put a log chain on the wheels to keep the wagon from running over the oxen. We landed at the bottom safe and sound. Then for some excitement, as oxen don't like to go through water, and there was a steep hill leading into the river, well my Dad and brothers hitched one team of oxen ahead of the ones on the wagon and when the first team got to the water, they wanted to change their minds and turn back but one of my brothers was riding one of the lead oxen and got them straightened out and away we went down the river for a few yards where the trail lead us up over the river banks. My mother and I had to wait till the men folk rode the oxen back through the river and got our second wagon safely over and away we

went for the balance of our stopped by the lake and got supper and sat around talking. I went to sleep on a sack of potatoes; kind of a hard bed, but I slept just the same.

Mrs. A. W. Tribe.

Edgerton, Alta.

Pastry Farmer

I REMEMBER landing at Faulkton, South Dakota, U.S.A., in November, 1897, a green Englishman, aged 20 years. In consideration of the sum of £50, a mortgage company in London, with lands in South Dakota, agreed to place me with a "competent farmer", to learn the U.S.A. farming methods and to eventually sell me some of their lands. I worked that winter for my board. I had been raised on a 600-acre farm in Norfolk, where every class of livestock was raised besides large quantities of malting barley. I soon discovered I had very little to learn and on the other hand could teach my "competent farmer" a few simple things. One day I asked him how long he had been a farmer and his previous occupation. He informed me he had only farmed for three years and was a "pastry maker" by trade.

J. S. Sewell.

Buffalo, Alta.

Work and talk

Public speakers in Alberta, in the first decade of this country, were vastly interesting.

Verbose, brilliant, R. B. Bennett was ever entertaining, if not eating corn on the cob at the old Alberta Hotel, after having his tan and patent leather oxfords polished.

Michael Clark (Red) could always give a violent exposition of John Bright and the Corn Laws.

Frank Oliver, too, a jerky, stoney, rugged declamation of great length.

Perhaps the daddy of them all, was Andrew Broder with his likeness to Abe Lincoln, as he came up (was it) from Bruce County, delivered one of his orations and did his arm swinging.

To come to my point, however, how many remember the Reciprocity election?

All conquering R. B. Bennett was a bit flabbergasted to find an unknown quantity, a silent man, one I. S. G. VanWart, had been nominated against him.

Came election eve, Mr. VanWart addressed three last-minute gatherings that evening.

Champion of brevity, his speech at each in sum total was: "When I get down to Ottawa on the 11th, I will, work, work, work."

Mr. VanWart did not go to Ottawa.

But how preferable work, work, work to talk, talk, talk.

I. Edward Humfrey.

Mazeppa, Alta.

EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN...

Each summer the "Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies," whose world-wide membership is open to "dudes" of every race, colour and creed, gather amid the majesty of snow-capped peaks to ride the alpine trails and to camp in the valleys of one of Canada's loveliest playgrounds.



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peoples of other lands know about our country, the greater will be their interest in Canada and Canadian products.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

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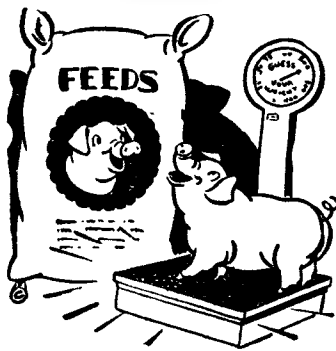
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A sow is a walking Pig-feeder — she starts feeding the litter before it is born. She depends on you to see that she gets what she needs to produce a LIVING, HEALTHY litter. Make sure she gets the essential feed-support by adding MONEY-MAKER SOW AND PIG STARTER SUPPLEMENT to her ration. This feed is especially compounded to promote good body condition, enabling the sow to farrow a healthy, vigorous litter . . and to develop an ample supply of quality milk to nourish it through the critical period.



VIGOROUS

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Sow & Pig Starter Supplement

Mix 100 pounds of supplement with 700 pounds of your own ground grain, of which 1/4 to 2/3 must be oats. Start feeding two months before farrowing; reducing quantity sharply two weeks before farrowing and bringing sow back up to feed gradually 3 to 4 days after farrowing.

*See your local U.G.G. Agent or MONEY-MAKER feed dealer TODAY !

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.



For high yields, continuously, barnyard manure is a must

THE possibility of maintaining fertility on irrigated land or in areas of good rainfall is shown in an experiment which has been carried on continuously since 1929, under irrigation at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge. This experiment includes an eight year rotation with the crops grown in the year indicated as follows: (1) sugar beets, (2) sugar beets, (3) wheat, (4) wheat and alfalfa, (5) alfalfa, (6) alfalfa, (7) alfalfa, (8) wheat. Each plot consists of four fertility treatments: (1) barnyard manure and mineral fertilizer, (2) barnyard manure only, (3) mineral fertilizer only, (4) no additions.

The barnyard manure is applied at 30 tons per acre and ploughed in in the fall of the year prior to the first year beets. This manure is taken from the livestock barns and feeding corrals and piled for a year to kill weed seeds, before it is spread on the plots. Until the last few years, triple superphosphate was drilled in with the beet seed at 100 pounds per acre on the plots receiving mineral fertilizer. Due to the shortage of this fertilizer, ammonium phosphate (11-48-0) is now used at the same rate.

The average annual total yield increased on the eight plots as a result of the manure, amount to 14.86 tons of sugar beets, 19.5 bushels of wheat and 4.72 tons of alfalfa hay. At today's crop prices, it would mean that one ton of manure represents a potential cash value of \$12.00 when utilized in a rotation such as this.

But the outstanding thing about this rotation is that eight years after the manure was applied, there was an average annual increase of 9.5 bushels of wheat. Thus manure was still benefiting the soil eight years after it was applied.

The addition of both barnyard manure and phosphatic fertilizer produced higher yields than those produced when barnyard manure alone was added. Fertilizer alone did not produce as high yields as did the manure treatments. The phosphatic fertilizer was able to maintain fair yields for all crops. Without it sugar beets cannot be grown economically. But organic manure was necessary to produce the really high yields.

It seems evident that the soil fertility has been maintained and perhaps increased from

year to year in this legume rotation which includes manure and fertilizer applications.

The policy of applying these fertility treatments in a legume rotation is sound insurance for permanent and successful farming under irrigation or in good rainfall areas.

Foot-rot in cattle

THERE has been a considerable amount of foot rot in cattle in Alberta during the past year — on ranches, on farms and in feedlots. Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that the disease is usually more common in summer, but many cases occur during the winter months. All lame cattle should be examined for this condition and treated immediately.

Modern veterinary medicine has developed a much superior treatment for this disease, says Dr. Ballantyne. Cases now recover in a few days when treated intravenously by a veterinarian. Early treatment is essential because there is not then the rapid loss in weight which occurred with the old method of handling these cases. This loss in weight costs the owner a good many dollars, plus the extra feed required to get the animal back into condition. Modern intravenous treatment with its rapid cure saves the owner money. Keeping the foot clean and the animal in a clean, dry place should not be neglected. These factors are very important in speeding recovery.

More wool, mutton needed

NO other class of farm live stock pays as well or has a brighter future than sheep, says A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture. The sheep population in Alberta is down to one-third of what it was six years ago. Reductions in sheep numbers have also taken place in the United States and in many European countries. The heavy drop in sheep has brought about a sharp price increase of mutton and wool — a situation likely to remain for a period of years.

This situation warrants larger flocks on our farms and ranches, says Mr. Charnetski. Farmers

in Special Areas are missing a real opportunity if they ignore this profitable project. Several small flocks may be banded together for summer grazing under the care of one shepherd, and returned to their home farms for wintering. Sheep can do better on poorer pastures and poorer winter feed than any other class of farm livestock.

Those who have sheep are urged to retain for breeding all good early ewe lambs. Older ewes, where available, should be retained or purchased from neighbours who may be selling them. The time to buy these older ewes is before the American buyers enter our markets this fall.

There's profit in fattening cockerels

ADDED income can be assured from the poultry flock through the fattening of cockerels in the autumn before they are offered for sale. In recent years, over three thousand cockerels have been used in fattening tests conducted at the Experimental Farm, Brandon. The average results with the

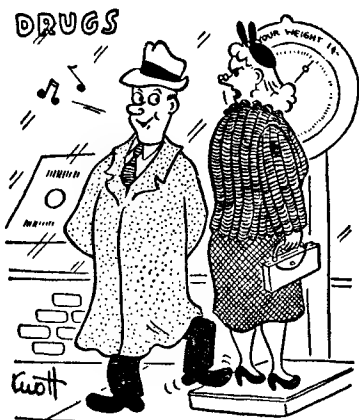
twenty-five different meal mixtures used for fattening showed that a gain of well over one pound per bird can be expected in a three-week feeding period.

This rate of gain is much more rapid, and less feed is consumed per pound of gain, than when the birds are fed the standard ration of whole grain and dry mash and allowed unlimited exercise. The main profits from the fattening of market stock accrue through the improved finish qualifying the

birds for a higher market grade.

The two essentials of successful fattening are to confine the cockerels in small pens or in specially constructed fattening crates, and to supply feed in a form in which it is easily and readily digested. A mixture of equal parts of ground wheat, oats, and barley is suitable. The ground oats and barley are improved by sifting to remove a portion of the coarse hulls.

The ground feeds should be soaked, preferably in skim milk or buttermilk, for a period of twelve hours before feeding. If milk is not available, use water and add four or five per cent by weight of meat meal to the feed mixture. The feed is given in the form of a batter twice daily. The cockerels should be starved for twenty-four hours before commencing to feed the fattening ration. Feed should be given sparingly at the start and increased gradually. Avoid leaving unconsumed feed in the trough after twenty minutes. It is a good plan to dust the cockerels with louse powder at the time they are placed in the fattening pens.



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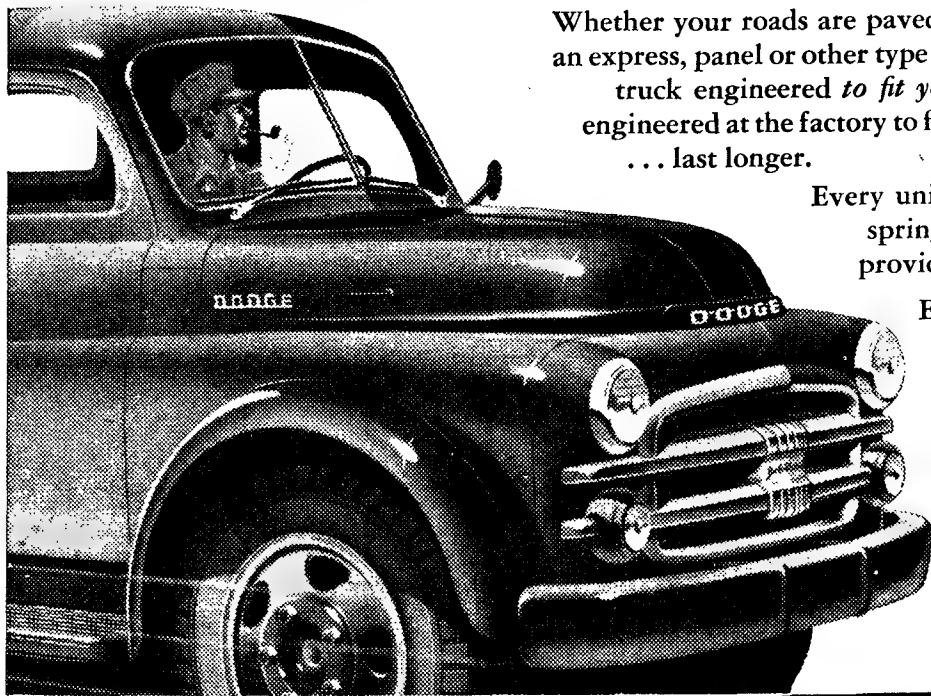
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SEE YOUR NEARBY DODGE DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

Prepare now for a show of flowering bulbs in winter

By H. F. Harp

AS we view the waning glory of the outdoor garden we are reminded of the chilly blasts to come. In most districts frost has already blackened the vines and tender annuals.

There is no greater joy to the enthusiastic gardener than growing spring bulbs indoors. At the turn of the year a few flowering pots of Daffodils give promise of another season of garden activity and seems to lessen our anxiety as we impatiently wait for the increasing warmth of the sun to melt away the last of winter's snow.

A good deal of money and time is spent each year in purchasing and planting bulbs for planting indoors. Many failures are reported and it would seem they are mostly due to a lack of understanding of the cultural requirements of bulbs in order to flower them satisfactory.

Daffodils, Narcissus, Tulips and Hyacinths are commonly called 'Dutch Bulbs'. They may be relied upon to produce showy pots of bloom from January until Pussy Willows and Prairie Crocus come again — providing they are given the proper treatment.

Pot Now

Now is the time to purchase stock and no time should be

lost in getting the bulbs potted. It is important that bulbs are not allowed to suffer from exposure to dry store conditions. Buy from reputable seedsmen or nurserymen rather than the so-called 'bargains' offered by departmental or drug stores.

If you are attempting the culture of bulbs indoors for the first time you had best try some of the varieties listed here as they are among the easiest to grow and are most dependable to flower satisfactory.

Daffodils	Narcissus	Tulip (single)	Tulip (double)	Hyacinth
Golden Harvest King Alfred Queen of Bicolors Double Von Slon	Paper White Laurens Koster Cheerfulness	Prince of Austria Olympia Isis	Tearose Van der Hoef Vuurboek	King of the Blues Grand Maitre La Innocence Gertrude

A supply of flower pots of 5-inch and 6-inch size will be needed and if procurable a few pans or half-pots. If new pots are used they should be soaked in water overnight and allowed to dry before they are used. Old ones will need a thorough scrubbing.

Suitable Soil Mixtures

Any garden soil will do except heavy clay soil. However, where no other is readily available the clay soil may be used if mellowed by mixing in a third part of equal portions of peat and sand. The soil mixture should be screened through a quarter-inch sieve and the rough portion used as drainage in the bottom of the

flower pots. Sifted soil is then placed to a depth so as to half fill the pot. The bulbs are spaced evenly on the soil using 5 bulbs of Daffodils or Narcissus to a 6-inch pot and 6 of the Tulips for each 5-inch pot. Hyacinths are grown 3 to a 5-inch pot or singly in 4-inch pots.

The bulbs must not be pressed too firmly into the soil or there will be a danger of 'heaving'. Pot them only moderately firm allowing sufficient space between each bulb so that they do not touch each other or the side of the flower pot.

Potted Daffodils and Narcissus should show the tips of the bulbs above the soil with room

erwhite Narcissus, Hyacinths and Chinese Sacred Lily was once very popular. It has no particular merit to recommend it. Soil culture is preferable and in most instances more satisfactory.

Storage

After the potting has been completed the bulbs should be placed on the floor in the coolest part of the basement and given a soaking with water. A weekly inspection should be made and water applied as needed. If pots are allowed to remain dry for lengthy periods blind growth may result. On the other hand a prolonged state of saturation will also be harmful. Most failures with bulbs may be attributed to neglect while in basement storage. Six to ten weeks will be required to well root the bulbs before they are ready to bring upstairs. Early planted bulbs take longer than the same variety planted later.

Regardless of planting time or variety no attempt should be made to force potted bulbs until the containers are well filled with roots and top growth is at least an inch long.

The first move should be from the darkened cellar floor to a position of light — perhaps a shelf near a cellar window. After the tender shoots have taken on a green coloring the pots may be moved to a window in the coolest room upstairs. Increased supplies of water will be needed as leaves lengthen and flower buds unfold. As the flowers unfold

left to permit proper watering. Tulips and Hyacinths should be lightly covered with soil to a depth of half an inch or so. Bulb Fibre

Where a special bulb fibre is used such as recommended for fancy porcelain bulb pans a little more care is needed in keeping the compost in an even state of moisture. Saturation must be guarded against, neither must it be allowed to dry out to a point where the bulbs suffer from lack of moisture. Charming effects may be obtained by using colorful bulb pans choosing harmonizing or sharply contrasting shades.

Water Culture

This method of growing Pap-

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wherever

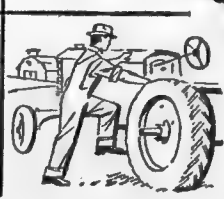
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the plants may be moved to a position in the living room where their beauty may be enjoyed to the fullest. Transferring the pots to a cool room each night will prolong the display.

The problem of what to do with the bulbs after forcing them is often one of bewilderment. The recommended procedure in prairie gardens is to discard all the Daffodils, Narcissus and Hyacinths. Tulips may be gradually dried off and planted out in the open ground in September. They should remain in the pots until planting time. Basement storage during the summer months will be found satisfactory. Do not expect much from these bulbs for a year or two as 'forcing' has a weakening effect.

Less Popular Varieties

A number of varieties of Dutch Bulbs not already mentioned are often catalogued as suitable for house culture. These include Crocus, Grape Hyacinth, Scillas, Snowdrops, Chinodoxa. All are impatient of living room temperatures. They may be grown with a moderate measure of success if kept quite cool. Small pans not larger than 6-inch size are most suitable.

Staking Bulbs

Slender willow stakes are useful for the Daffodils and Tulips and should be in place before danger of falling flower stems. Four stakes to a pot will give ample support.

Hyacinths are best supported by thrusting a heavy wire down through the half developed spike quite close to the main stem and penetrating the bulb. Freesias

Although Freesias do not belong in the Dutch bulb group they are winter flowering bulbs esteemed for their delicately sweet fragrance and grown with some success by enthusiasts. Brief cultural requirements are hereby given: Purchase top size bulbs and plant 6 to a five-inch pot. Bulbs are

should be started now. It is not necessary that the tops be frozen before the corms are lifted. Gladioli are warm-loving plants and the sooner the corms are out of the ground after the first few days of October the better.

Choose a sunny day if possible for digging them. Cut off the tops about an inch above the corm. Allow the corms to lie in the sun as long as possible before taking them indoors for curing.

Diseased corms and all tops

ent. Winter storage of Dahlias and other tender roots and tubers will be dealt with next month.

Tuberous Begonias

Where these showy plants furnished window box or shady garden corner their period of usefulness has now come to an end. After frost the plants should be carefully dug out and transferred to a cool basement. Do not cut off the tops, they will become detached at the slightest touch when the bulbs are cured. Pack the cured bulbs in peat or sand and store dry at 45°-50° temperature.

Cannas

These require the same treatment as Dahlias. For the present they are best stored on the basement floor.

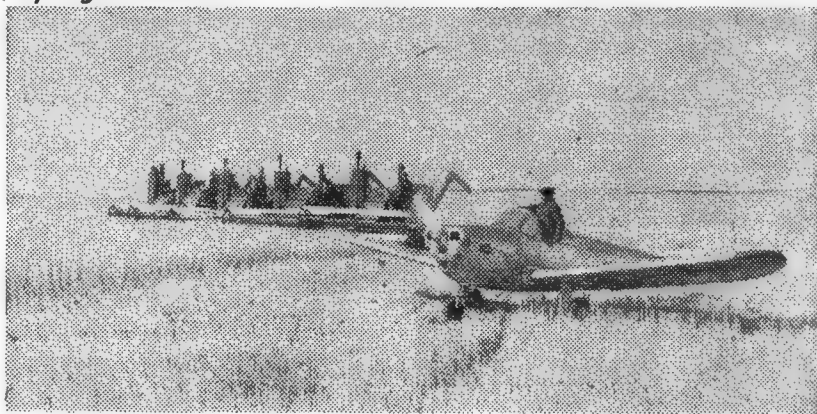
Lawns

Mowing should now be completed for the season. However mild wet weather will encourage heavy grass growth that may require a final mowing. The aim should be in prairie gardens to have the lawn ready for winter with a heavy growth of grass.

Some home owners ask about fertilizing the lawn at this season of the year — It is not recommended — better postpone fertilizer applications until May.

Leaves and refuse should be raked off before snow falls. Cleanliness will do much to lessen the danger of 'snow mould' damage next spring.

Flying Farmer



(Canadian Pacific Railway photo)

best covered with an inch of soil. Water very sparingly until growth commences. No basement storage is needed. Full sunlight is required in the coolest room of the house. After flowering the bulbs are best discarded.

Gladioli

Harvest of Gladioli corms

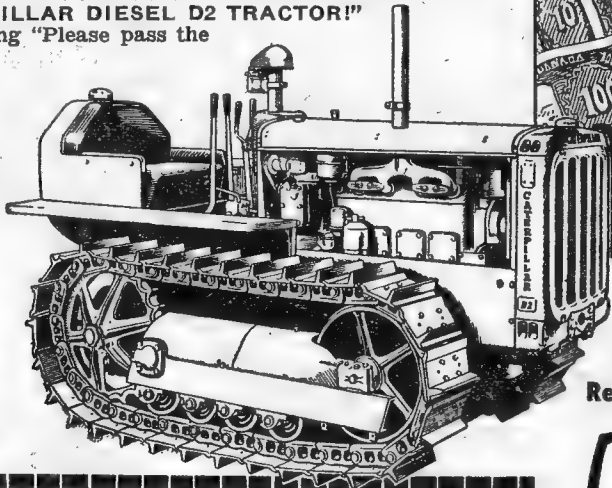
should be burnt when sufficiently dry.

Dahlias

Cut off the tops of the Dahlias after the first frost has spoiled the lowers. Carefully dig the roots so as to avoid damaging the 'necks'. A basement floor will provide satisfactory storage for the pres-

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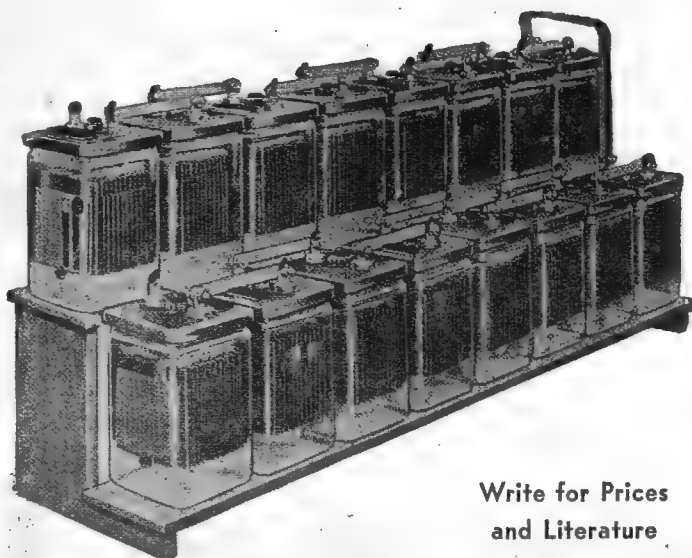
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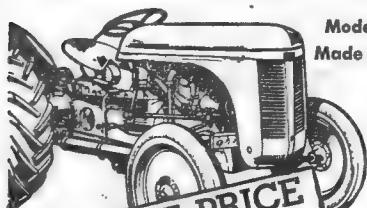
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Bambi and Teddy



Mrs. P. C. Clarke of Entwistle, Alta., won \$5 for this picture of a pup and a deer having fun.

Farm storage payments are far from simple

from *The Manitoba Co-operator*

ADVOCATES of the payment of storage on farm-stored grain continue to press the issue. Some of these advocates are obviously promoting the idea for political reasons only. There are others who, in all sincerity, believe the producer is entitled to the payment of storage on farm-stored grain when, through no fault of his own, he is unable to deliver a fair share of his crop in the fall months.

The subject of farm storage presents many problems. These, generally speaking, are of little importance to the politician seeking added "prestige." He is prone to forget, or completely disregards the fact, that the problems facing the Federal Government would be unchanged regardless of what political party formed the Government of Canada.

Arguments by those who, in sincerity and with a sympathetic understanding of the producers' plight, warrant consideration. Unfortunately, however, the anticipated advantages may be insignificant when compared with the associated problems and the fact that the producer, in the final analysis, would indirectly make the storage payment to himself.

While every sympathy must be extended to producers who may find themselves unable to deliver grain due to elevator congestion until possibly sometime in the new year, certain facts must be recognized and several questions thoroughly considered by producers. The prolonged period of extremely unfavorable weather conditions in 1950 and again this year, which seriously retarded harvesting operations, are unusual in Western Canada at this season. Never before has the West experienced two successive years of such conditions. The large percentage of tough, damp, sprouted and other off-grades of all grains add to the difficulties of handling the crop and over-tax all elevators equipped

with grain drying facilities. The multiplicity of grades restricts the use of maximum storage space in all elevators from country points to terminals at lake and seaboard ports. Despite the circulation of misinformation on this subject by either ignorant or mis-informed persons, virtually everything has been done since last fall to handle and move the Western grain crop by all interests concerned. During the crop year 1950-51, the only position from which the movement of grain was smaller than the preceding year, was the outward clearances of wheat from Canadian Lakehead ports. Since the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes this past spring, however, it must be recognized that lake freighters have moved a very substantial amount of grain eastward.

Regarding the payment of storage on farm-stored grain, one is prompted to ask if producers should be paid the same storage rate as elevators, namely, one cent per bushel for every thirty-five days of storage? Under the terms of the Wheat Board Act, the Canadian Wheat Board would be obliged to pay the storage charges. Thus the payments would be made from surpluses accruing, over and above the initial price to producers, and automatically reduce by a comparable amount, the final participation certificate payments.

Elevator companies have an iron-bound contract with the Canadian Wheat Board and are obliged to make deliveries to the Board when so requested. Would farmers be under the same obligation? If the Canadian Wheat Board found itself in need of supplies from farm-stored stocks, would it stop storage payments to make the grain come out. The payment of farm storage would be a plum to the large operator who, in most instances, does not make deliveries until after January 1 — not necessarily because of the inab-

ility to deliver, but because it is a method he has adopted in marketing his grain. Proportionately, the smaller producer would contribute more toward storage payments than the large operator. The payment of farm storage will not necessarily keep grain out of the elevators. As space becomes available, producers having obligations to meet, will make deliveries regardless of storage payments.

In support of farm grain storage payments, consideration might possibly be given to increased initial delivery payments at regular intervals until a certain set date and then automatically cut off. As an example, consideration might be given to increasing the initial price by one cent per bushel every thirty-five days. In any event, the farmer would still be making the payment to himself.

The subject is one that cannot be either accepted or discarded lightly. Producers must consider the matter soundly from all angles.

Undoubtedly, what is needed most is more elevator space. Many elevator organizations are making every effort to increase storage facilities.

Low grade wheat glut

R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, said recently that the grain elevator congestion now existing in Canada is mainly a marketing problem, and its solution may take many months.

Said Mr. Purdy: "About 160 million bushels of low grade wheat was delivered from last year's crop. It was apparent all along that the volume of feed wheat could not possibly be disposed of within the marketing year. Country elevators and terminals are now holding substantial quantities of that type of wheat.

"The present demand from overseas is for the flour making grades of Canadian wheat, 1 to 4 northern. Sufficient space and handling facilities must be kept open to enable a flow of such milling grades of grain to go forward. If elevator facilities are filled with non-millable types of wheat it will be impossible to meet orders for the better grades.

"The lateness of the present harvest has complicated the

situation, and the damage to wheat quality over large areas has added immeasurably to the problem. Obviously the Wheat Board wants to get the saleable grades to market as quickly as possible rather than to fill up terminal space with low grade wheat for which the demand is slow.

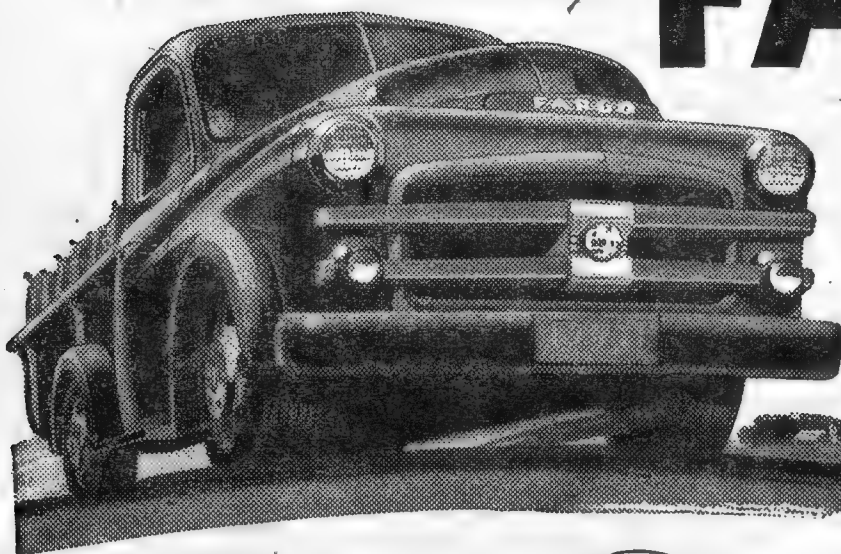
"It is hard to determine now what percentage of the current crop will fall in the millable grades, 1 to 4 northern. Such wheat should be given preference in transportation as the needs of customers in wheat importing countries must be met. It will take time to work out the feed wheat marketing problem.

"It seems plain that the present problem is not mainly one of transportation. Rather it is one of getting into an export position every possible bushel of millable wheat, for which the demand is keen. If elevators are filled with low grade wheat it will be impossible to get the better grades into export channels, and the storage congestion will be accentuated."

CHANGING MAILING ADDRESS? Don't forget to notify the Circulation Department, THE FARM AND RANCH.

Paint and Brushes

To clean a hardened paint brush, soak it in lacquer thinner overnight, letting the liquid cover the bristles only, then plunge into clean thinner until all the old paint is removed. The next step is to wash the brush in hot water with neutral soap until all traces of the old paint have gone. Then, comb out any twists or curls that may be in the bristles, with an ordinary comb. Wrap the brush in heavy Kraft paper and let it dry for 72 hours. . . . After dipping the brush into the paint, pat it gently on the inside of the container rather than rubbing it along the edge of the can to remove excess paint. The patting process puts more paint into the brush, allows more painting per brushful. . . . Cold water pipes, before painting, should be drained to eliminate sweating while the coating is still wet. . . . Never use a brush edgewise. This causes the brush to "finger", results in a poor paint job and causes the brush to wear off at the corners. Always select and use the right brush for the job.—From the C.I.L. "Oval".



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I SAW ON THE FARM A SECTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

As we get very few eggs these days from our chickens, I decided to investigate. One day I saw a crow flying out of our hen house with something in its mouth. I followed it to the bush where it ate its food. I went for the gun and shot the crow to end all our troubles. We now get more eggs so that must have been the thief.

Bennie Blatz.

Box 230, Daysland, Alta.

★ ★

One day while passing through a neighboring town of Vassar, Manitoba, I saw five children riding down the street on one bicycle. A teen-age girl was peddling with a small boy riding on her shoulders. A boy rode on the handle bars, a girl rode on the cross-bar, while another boy rode on the rear fender. A sixth child ran along behind to give a push once in a while. When the ride was over all jumped off. The boy riding on the girl's shoulders climbed to the saddle and thence down on the ground.

It was really a sight to see.
Betty McGill.

Wampum, Manitoba.

★ ★

Looking out of my window I saw my son drop the milk pail, call the dog and run with the dog toward the pasture to chase a coyote. The coyote had a chicken. After chasing the coyote about a quarter of a mile, the coyote dropped the chicken. My son returned with the chicken under his arm. She is still alive today.

Mrs. L. Belke.

Gunn, Alta.

★ ★

Last night as I was going for cows, along a creek I happened to see kind of a bridge of sticks around it. As I came closer and looked all around, I saw funny tracks of some kind. There was mud and sticks all around and the creek was dammed, there were trees cut down of a real big size in a pencil sharp shape. There were dams of those kind in a few places along the creek.

I had discovered the beavers were in the back of our farm.

Elmer Aleniuk.

Seba Beach, Alta.

★ ★

There is a turkey on a farm I was visiting which was hatched under a hen. The hen soon pushed it out of her nest and wouldn't let the poor thing back in. The same evening, Lassie, the collie was lying peacefully by the back steps, and up came this little turkey and cuddled into Lassie's ruff. All we could see was his tail-feathers, it was so cute. Lassie didn't mind at all.

Miss M. Henderson.

Wasagamung, Man.

One day when it was raining we were playing "Hide and Seek" in the barn. Our old cat was catching mice, so stopping to watch her and see how she would divide them among her five kittens, this is what I saw. They all ran to her, she scolded in her language and they all ran and huddled together but one who got the mouse. In a few minutes it was the same thing over, only this time it was a different kitty who got the mouse, and there we saw a cat's honesty in feeding the kittens by feeding them in turns.

Elaine Germain (age 10)

Hazel Dell, Sask.

★ ★

On August 23 about 9:30 p.m., I went outside and looked to the north. The sky was lit up in many different colors, the Northern lights were causing this. The colors were in green and fuschia, they kept changing colors and moving across the sky. The colors kept changing and finally came to the centre of the sky.

The northern lights changing colors in the sky is very uncommon in this part of Alberta. None of my family have ever witnessed such an interesting scene as this.

Margaret Laurason.

Czar, Alberta.

★ ★

Raising no fuss over the chore of bringing up three young skunks is good old "Fuzzy" my mamma cat. Fuzzy has raised plenty of litters in her day and so when the orphan skunks were found on a neighbor's farm, she adopted them and takes care of them just as if they were kittens, she doesn't seem to know the difference.

Garry Knippshield.

Simmie, Sask.

★ ★

Last July, when our men were shearing sheep, my brother caught a big fat ewe and started to shear. To his surprise he heard little noises. All at once he hollered, "Come over here and see what I see." There on the broad back of the ewe was a cosy nest with a mother mouse and her seven little ones, about three days old.

Sara Tschetter.

Irma, Alberta.

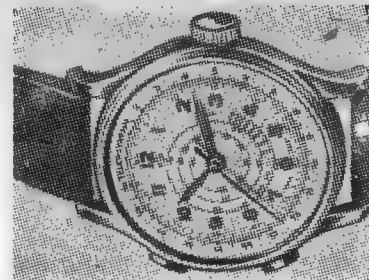
★ ★

One night when we were coming home from a friend's place, our car lights shone out over a big puddle on the road in front of us. Seeing something swimming in it, Dad quickly stopped the car. There, in front of us I saw a muskrat. Surely a muskrat could find a better place to stay than in a mud puddle on the road.

Patsy Guggenmos.

Vera, Sask.

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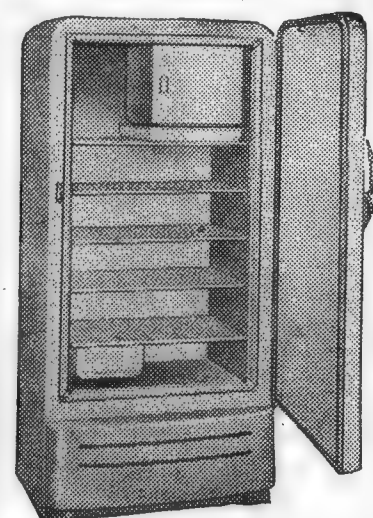
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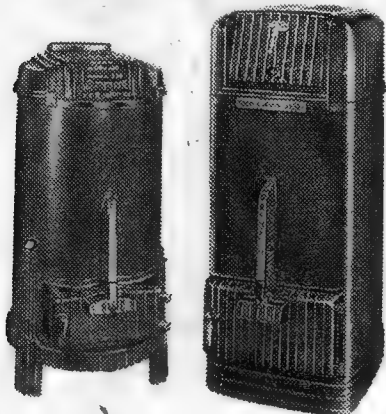
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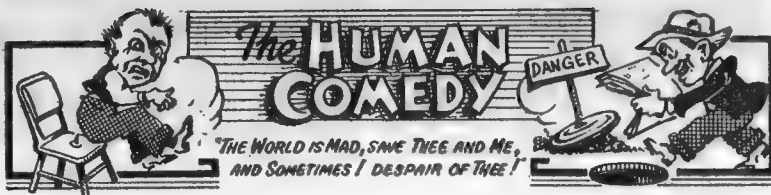


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Odd Man Out

In Winnipeg, Best Man Samuel Klein pleaded guilty to stealing the bridegroom's honeymoon train tickets.

Guided Tour

In St. Louis, when police caught up with James Loeffler, who had gone through a stop light at 65 m.p.h. with no lights and defective brakes, they discovered that his companion was a driving instructor.

Free Enterprise

In Salem, Ore., two trustees were back behind bars after Warden George Alexander checked their thriving outside egg-delivery business, discovered the eggs were stolen from the prison farm.

Controlled Economy

In Adelaide, Australia, to save farmers the trouble of milking seven days a week, Governor Sir Willoughby Norrie suggested that they investigate the possibility of hormone treatments, discover a way to keep cows from giving milk on weekends.

Obstacle Course

At Camp Lejeune, N.C., Marine Pfc. Thomas Byrd petted a cat, learned too late it was a skunk, next day got badly stung by a hornet, the following day was bitten by a rattlesnake, upon discharge from the hospital stubbed his toe on the hospital steps, limped back to bed.

Liquid Assets

In New Orleans, Alan Austin advertised in the Times-Picay-

une: "Lost — brand-new, one-car garage, overhead door, red roof. Builder's sample. Will sell at cost. Left Kansas City . . . by flood, should pass New Orleans."

Mixmaster

In Chicago, Orville Andrews told police how they would be able to identify his missing car: a 1949 Chevrolet convertible body, mounted on a 1939 Studebaker chassis, with a 1949 Kaiser front bumper, a 1949 Oldsmobile rear bumper, a 1949 Chevrolet grille and a 1950 Studebaker engine.

Boom & Bust

In Stambaugh, Mich., Mrs. Mayme Hall was only slightly injured when the .22 pistol she carried in her brassiere went off.

Private Lives

In Los Angeles, Vernon Bronson Twitchell, author of Living Without Liquor: A Guide to the Problem Drinker, was arrested for drunkenness. In Houston, after speaking at the Olivet Baptist Church on "Christian Activities and Airplane Riding," Everett Scott was nabbed for impersonating an Air Force officer.

Third Strike

At Camp Pickett, Va., after calling some bad ones as umpire in a post softball game, Private Noel Fuquay was escorted from the field by a protective squad of sergeants, three days later got his discharge from the Army for poor eyesight.



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Emphasis turns to economic problems of the N.A.T.O. nations

By Ben Malkin

IT is still too early to say whether the meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Ottawa in September marked a turning point in the program which the West is hammering out for the prevention of a war. Perhaps it would be better to describe it as a junction, at which two broad highways met. For at this meeting the economic features of the North Atlantic Alliance, set forth in Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, held equal place with the treaty's military aspects.

Article 2 calls for economic co-operation between the NATO powers, as the other parts of the treaty call for joint military efforts. But during the 15 months or more prior to the Ottawa meeting, almost the whole emphasis in carrying out NATO policy had been on the military build-up. This emphasis had logic, for 15 months ago the West was far weaker militarily than economically, and the groundwork for an armed force in Europe had to be laid before the West could divert energy to economic policies designed to strengthen the alliance.

The necessary foundation has been laid. Forces pledged by each of the NATO powers are being mobilized, and some,

particularly British and American divisions, are already in Europe. Except for assistance by the United States, genuine economic co-operation has lagged. Since it is not handouts that Europe and Britain need, but rather trade opportunities which would buttress their economies, economic co-operation was a subject around which much of the discussions at Ottawa centered.

Short Materials

Allocation of raw materials on a world scale was an important question that had to be ironed out. This was first dis-

cussed by the Foreign Ministers of France, Britain and the United States at a Washington meeting during the week preceding the Ottawa conference. American stockpiling of rubber, tin, wool and other commodities had sent prices so high as to create serious economic problems among the NATO powers. Economic co-operation was needed to iron this out.

Inflation, and possible remedies, was a grave problem that had to be solved on a co-operative basis, for inflation is common to all NATO countries, and is a threat to their economies and the morale of their peoples. Defense purchasing by the United States was another important problem. If the American government didn't permit increased purchases abroad for

the U.S. armed forces, the world shortage of dollars would become more severe.

These are some of the issues that must now be resolved if strong economies are to support NATO's armed forces; and without strong economies, the armed forces are a facade that could collapse after a few strong blows. That is why, at this stage when the armed forces in Europe are being brought up to the necessary strength to deter aggression and prevent a war, the subject of economic co-operation has been brought to the top of NATO's agenda. Canada, of course, is deeply involved, for inflation is becoming severe, and the country is buying far more defense equipment in the U.S. than the United States is buying from Canada.

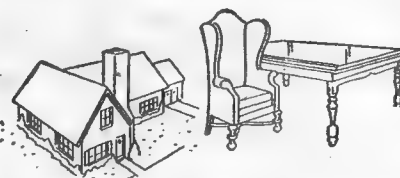
Power Politics

The succinct summary of events that brought the world to its present situation, presented by Mr. Dean Acheson, the U.S. Secretary of State, at the Ottawa conference, provided a clear analysis of power politics. After the war, the rapid demobilization of American forces, the collapse of Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Germany and Japan, the near-collapse of Greece, created power vacuums into which someone was bound to move. The Western countries, including the United States, became so immersed in their own domestic affairs, in business as

Peanut Scramble



This picture of utter confusion was snapped at the Hogadone school by Mrs. Robert Kerns of Wimborne, Alta.



OUT OF THE FOREST

comes a host of wood products to supply the wants and needs of a nation. In vast woodland areas, tall trees wait to be converted into attractive furnishings... hardwood flooring... boats and canoes... for your use and enjoyment. Saving is the easy way to get the things you want, whether it be a new chair or a new home. So come in for a friendly visit today—and let us help you with your Savings Plan. Remember, there is always something to save for!



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usual, that they did not move. Russia then did, and in some cases, filled the power vacuums created by World War II, while in some cases, as in Greece, tried but failed. Now policy must be based on leaving no such vacuums, either military or economic, for Russia to fill. When that is done, a settlement with Russia, and a stable peace, might be possible. This classical concept of power politics, presented at the NATO meeting, seems to fit the present situation admirably.

I Remember—

I remember back in 1942 when I was cook-substitute for a road gang on the Alcan highway near Kinuso. We had about twenty-two men cutting brush and the boss was too busy to look after the tally sheets so I took over that job also. One of them was a form to make out for men who had over four dependents.

Willie Rabbit sure fitted this bill for Willie had nine little Rabbits. He lived in the Wabasca area about a hundred miles from the railway at Slave Lake. I don't know whether it was Willie's first trip out but I do know he could speak his native Cree a lot better than he could speak English.

I started on the first child that is the eldest. What was his or her name?

"William Henry."

I put that down and asked the boy's age. Although he knew he was about fifteen he did not know the date. At this point we were bogged down, both of us, in understanding each other so we got the foreman in. Don could speak Cree fluently having been a storekeeper among the Crees. Don broke into a torrent of Cree and then shook his head.

"He says that Wm. Henry was born in raspberry time." Don tried it again. "When the raspberries were just ripening or later?" Willie didn't know so we put August 15th, as none of the children had birth certificates I knew I was in for a bad checking.

We disposed of Wm. Henry so I asked what the next child was, male or female. More puzzled head shaking from Willie. Male and female were new terms to him. So I said boy or girl.



"Shoe shine, Buddy?"

"Boy. Him name William." But Willie the oldest was William." I reminded him.

"No, oldest boy is William Henry." and Willie's face remained quite passive at this stage.

When William was born he was pelted the catch of fur he had brought in. He could not remember just which catch it was but it was many moons into the winter so that went into the records as William, aged fourteen, born March 1st, 1928, with a small question mark af-

ter the date as I didn't want the Govt. to take me too literally.

The next child was a girl and fortunately Willie remembered that she was born at Xmas time.

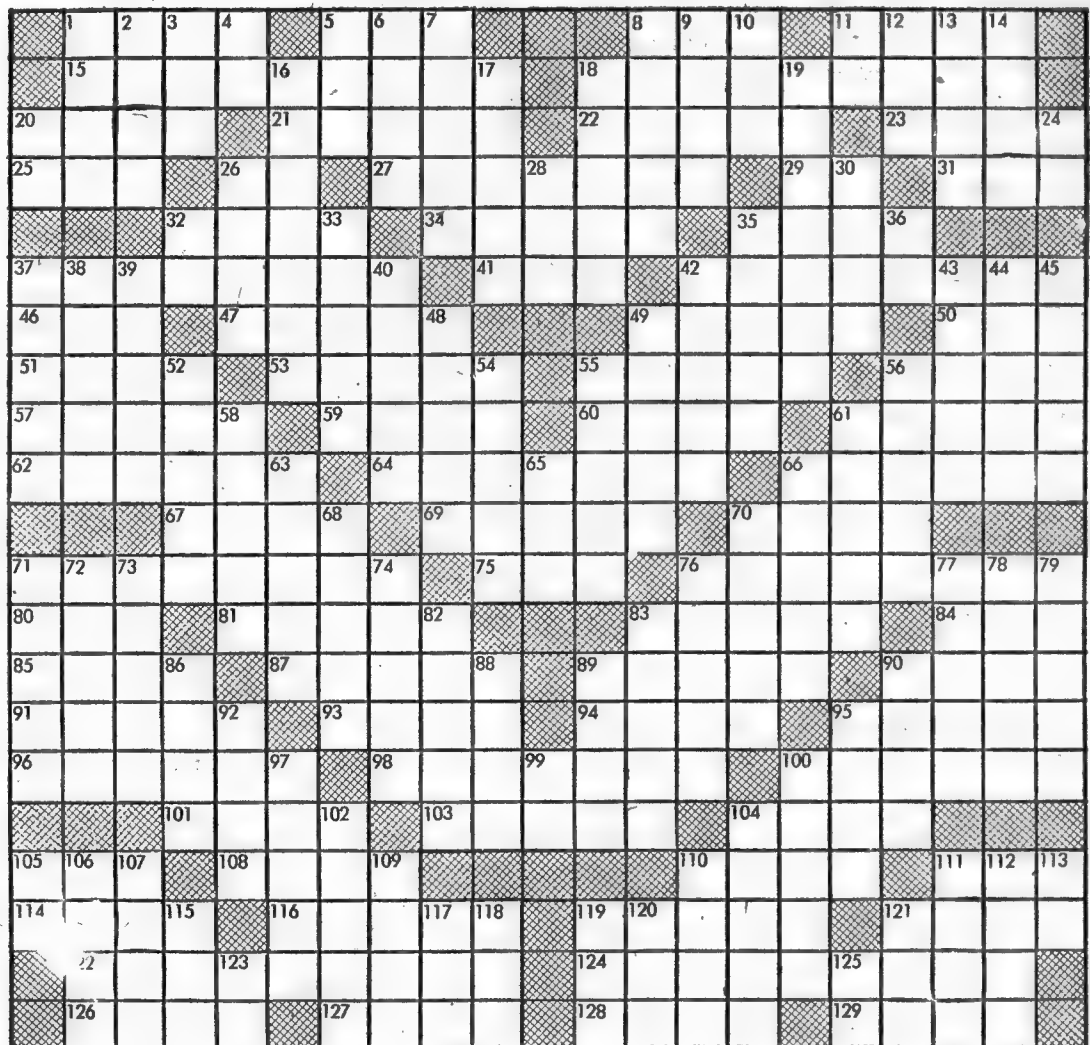
And so we went down the line with the nine little Rabbits all coming as far as he could recollect at certain eventful times in Willie's living. Fine, until we came to the last one. Was it a boy or a girl? Willie DID NOT KNOW! Was it walking? Still Willie didn't know. Name details as to sex, age or otherwise Willie just did

not know. Don questioned in Cree for fifteen minutes but Willie just shook his head. We gave that one up. All Willie knew was that he had nine mouths that had to be fed and nine backs that had to be clothed and that was his paramount object.

I often wished that I could see them to sort them out for my own satisfaction since then, and I won't forget Willie, Willie Rabbit.

Mrs. J. M. Shafer.
R.R. 2, Victoria, B.C.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

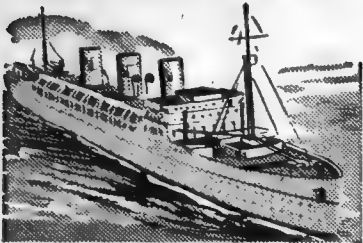
- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Portico | 50 Successful play | 93 To satisfy |
| 5 East Indian tree | 51 Cleft | 94 Allows |
| 8 Animal's foot | 53 Wireless | 95 Bird (pl.) |
| 11 To get up | 55 Struck | 96 A small quantity |
| 15 A cudgel | 56 Girl's nickname | 98 Bank employees |
| 18 Thought transference | 57 Concerning | 100 Part of fishing equipment |
| 20 Eating regimen | 59 Narrow inlets | 101 Allowance for waste |
| 21 American writer | 60 Thin piece of fired clay | 103 Peruses |
| 22 Girl's name | 61 A saddle pad | 104 Devoid of head hair |
| 23 Plant | 62 Rives | 105 Metal |
| 25 Worthless leaving | 64 To infuse slowly | 108 Rowing implements |
| 26 New Zealand native fort | 66 To cling | 110 Wild buffalo of India |
| 27 Earache | 67 Cloth measure (pl.) | 111 An enzyme |
| 29 Negative | 69 Coat with tin and lead alloy | 114 Ox of the Celebes |
| 31 American humorist | 70 A bull | 116 Kind of leather |
| 32 Portion | 71 Telling secrets | 119 Head of a monastery |
| 34 Large bay window | 75 Make lace edging | 121 Genus including the furze |
| 35 Egyptian goddess of motherhood | 76 Shields | 122 Contended |
| 37 Silver | 80 To transfix | 124 Wisconsin city |
| 41 A weight of India | 81 Look at fixedly | 126 Queen of England (1702-14) |
| 42 Tunic formerly worn by Scottish women (pl.) | 83 Robs | 127 Polynesian god |
| 46 Chinese pagoda | 84 To soak | 128 The sweetsop |
| 47 Biblical liturgical sign | 85 Poker stake | 129 To wither |
| 49 A stick | 87 To disburse | |
| | 89 Vegetable (pl.) | |
| | 90 French for father | |
| | 91 Part of boat | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 To agitate | 40 A wheel spoke (pl.) | 86 Formerly |
| 2 Allowance for waste | 42 Coral island | 88 To erase |
| 3 Three strikes | 43 River of Germany | 89 To have money extorted |
| 4 Article | 44 Railroad eating car | 90 To be undecided |
| 5 The ural | 45 Not fresh | 92 Roman emperor |
| 6 An airplane | 46 Having a gliding articulation | 95 Large lizard |
| 7 Game of chance | 49 Facial expression of Athena | 97 To rent |
| 8 Danger | 52 Financial backer of a play | 99 Musical note |
| 9 Appellation of Athens | 54 Central Caucasus native | 100 Short for Christmas visitor |
| 10 A cyst | 55 To restrain | 102 Reliance |
| 11 Sun god | 56 Lake in California | 104 Forehead (pl.) |
| 12 Pronoun | 58 Narrates | 105 Symbol for tantalum |
| 13 African tree | 61 Harbors | 106 S. American Indian |
| 14 Observed | 63 Narrow apertures | 107 Midday |
| 16 Hire for exclusive use | 65 Malay pewter coin | 109 A bristle |
| 17 Approaches | 66 Shore birds | 110 Capable |
| 18 Animal | 68 Cookies | 111 Appellation of Athena |
| 19 Meditative | 70 Goes at certain gait | 112 Fortune teller |
| 20 To perform | 71 Paroxysm | 113 Without |
| 24 Prefix: down | 72 Kind of horse | 115 Girl's name |
| 26 Kitchen vessels | 73 To bury | 117 Hair |
| 28 Falsehood | 74 Large | 118 Holland commune |
| 30 River of France | 76 Rhymeters | 119 The candle-nut tree |
| 32 3,1416 | 77 Brook | 120 Portion |
| 33 Pertaining to a tie | 78 Succinct | 121 Short for certain musical instrument |
| 35 Angry | 79 To guide | 123 Symbol for tellurium |
| 36 Continent (abbr.) | 82 To go in | 125 Pronoun |
| 37 A stalk of grain | 83 Looks at malignly | |
| 38 Signer of the Declaration of Independence | | |
| 39 Crippled | | |

(Solution next month)

TO Europe



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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Enjoy wash days? Yes it's possible with planning

By LOIS HURLEY in Wallaces' Farmer

IF YOU'RE one of those lucky women who has an automatic washer and dryer (and may their tribe swiftly increase), don't bother reading this little piece.

But if you still keep company every Monday with an ordinary washing machine, I can tell you how, given a bright, blowy day and a washing that isn't too whopping, you can finish it and a lot of your ironing and still have energy left to bake a pie for supper.

It's just a matter of relaxed nerves and a little change in the commonly accepted system of handling the job. So, in the first place, don't strain yourself to be the first one in the neighborhood to hit the washline with the sheets.

Have a good breakfast, with a leisurely second cup of coffee. Then, if it makes you feel better, spread up the beds and pick up in the living-room.

This will take you until around nine o'clock. Now to the washing, which you've previously sorted and soaked (if you're a soaker).

Go right through with it, without stops and delays to hang it on the line basketful by basketful. That's the big difference. Keep it all back and hang it all out at once.

And tidy the basement or laundry before you take out the wash. That way, you're all through with the watery part of washday, and you don't have the hateful chore of going back to empty the tubs and sweep the floor.

By the time the clothes are on the line, it'll be around eleven-thirty or quarter to twelve. Go in and fix lunch. You won't have anything very fancy or time-consuming on wash-day, so this won't take very long.

While you're waiting for the men to come in, or while they're finishing at the table, go out and take down the clothes that you want to iron that afternoon, and fold them into the clothes basket.

They should be just about right for ironing, without the time-consuming sprinkling and folding operation.

Now, clear away the dishes and lie down for a half-hour. Yes... I said "lie down." Forty winks on washday are especially important. Then get out the ironing board — you've a good

two hours, and you can put away a pile of rough ironing in that length of time.

Don't iron much later than four o'clock. You've supper to get, and there's that pie I promised you. Get it in the oven.

Then go out and take down the folding clothes that don't have to be ironed, and carry them, sunsweet, right up to drawers and linen closet.

Sprinkle and fold away the starched things, of which there won't be too many, if you're smart at choosing your summer fabrics.

There! You've almost finished the week's biggest task in one day. Only a couple of hours' work left for next day. The rest of the week is clear and free for the many jobs ahead.

The Dishpan Philosopher

TO me, for one, it's very clear we're lucky to be living here. We sometimes grumble and complain of too much sun or too much rain, which both are chances we must take who living from the land would make. But some of our complaints no doubt with justice could be ironed out. Prices we get for what we grow are often out of line we know, while cost of things we have to buy are, by and large, a bit too high. Though willing to put up our share taxes we think are hardly fair. And rural schools could be improved with inequalities removed.

But with all this we're free to fight to have our many wrongs put right. We're free to state how things should be — in fact, to make it short, we're free. And, having freedom, I would say we've cause to hail Thanksgiving Day.

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Let's be thankful for that old standby—ground beef

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

GROUND beef is the basis of many flavorful and delicious dishes and the thrifty housewife will plan on serving it once or twice a week. Sometimes just plain "hamburg patties" will taste good, particularly to the youngsters. But here are some extra-special recipes to add to your list.

GROUND BEEF STEAK SUPREME

Mix 1 pound ground beef with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup fine dry crumbs, 1 beaten egg, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 3 tablespoons minced onion and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped celery. Shape into an oval about one inch thick. Brown in a skillet in hot fat; carefully turn and brown other side. Pour over the meat one can mushroom soup which has been diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Cook slowly in covered skillet for 25 minutes. Serve mushroom gravy over boiled or mashed potatoes.

GROUND BEEF LAYER PIE

Combine 1 pound ground beef, 1 teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 1 beaten egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup catsup and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Mix well. Make a bread stuffing of 2 cups coarse soft bread

crumbs, 2 tablespoons minced onion, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup minced celery, 2 tablespoons melted margarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt and 2 tablespoons hot water. Press half of meat mixture into greased casserole dish. Cover with stuffing, then rest of meat mixture. Set casserole in a shallow pan of water and bake in a moderate oven, 350° F. for 45 minutes. Cut in wedges—serve with gravy made from meat stock (or bouillon cubes or meat extract in water).

BAKED TOMATO BEEF BALLS

Combine 1 pound ground beef, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped onion, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely chopped green pepper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, 1 cup crisp dry cereal, and 1 beaten egg. Form into 10 balls. Roll balls in flour and brown in a little hot fat. Place balls in a large casserole and over them pour 1 can tomato soup which has been diluted with 1 can of hot water. Bake, covered, in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 45 minutes. Serve on hot platter, with fresh, canned, or frozen green or lima beans.



Besides the "extra-special" ground beef recipes, serve hamburger patties, with sliced raw onion and crisp raw relishes, often.

Know Your Knife

MOST housewives know that a sharp knife does a better job and is actually safer than a dull one. But perhaps they don't know some of the tips on knife care suggested by home equipment specialists who say that knives are both the most used and abused of any kitchen utensil. Don't use them to open cans or pry up lids; don't subject them to sudden changes of temperatures; don't let wooden-handled knives soak in dishwater; don't waste time and vitamins by using a big slicing knife to pare potatoes.

Do keep knives sharp, do use the right one for the right purpose, and if a brick of hard-frozen ice cream is to be sliced do run cold water over the knife to chill it beforehand.

A wooden rack, well out of reach of children but in easy reach of the cook, that can keep each knife lined up in its separate slot is good treatment for a good tool.

□ □ □

Second Chance

In South Deerfield, Mass., Driver Frank Wojtkielewicz lived to tell how his car crashed through Mr. St. Peter's gate.



and a new MAGIC cake they'll really sing over!

New birthdays coming up... and a wonderful new MAGIC birthday cake to thrill the party! Glamorous—yet easy to make and fix. And so perfectly baked, the sure Magic way! Feathery-light, flawless in texture, and

above all, rapturous flavour! Yes, for uniformly fine baking results it pays to depend on Magic Baking Powder. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking. Safeguards more costly ingredients. Always keep Magic on hand!

MAGIC BIRTHDAY CAKE

3 cups sifted pastry flour	6 tbsps. butter or margarine
or 2½ cups sifted hard-wheat flour	1½ cups granulated sugar
4 tps. Magic Baking Powder	4 eggs, well beaten
¾ tsp. salt	1½ tps. grated orange rind
6 tbsps. shortening	1½ cups milk
	1½ tps. vanilla

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Cream shortening and butter or margarine together; gradually blend in sugar. Add beaten eggs, part at a time, beating well after each addition; mix in orange rind. Measure milk and add vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with three additions of milk and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into one 7" and one 9" round cake pan, 1½" deep, which have been greased and lined on the bottom with greased paper—if pans are shallow, line sides with a "collar" of greased heavy paper. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 35 to 45 minutes, depending upon size of cake. Cover and decorate cold cake with butter icing—tinted to match candles, for filling and lower layer.





Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

THE response to the letters we've thrown open in this column the past two months has been so encouraging that we've decided to continue asking for your aid on one question each month. We'll start off with the "chosen question" first. This same question or one very similar to it came in from three different housewives during one week. Here it is:

Q.: I have been having trouble with my home-baked bread. It is all right the first two or three days after it is baked but by the fourth day it is sticky and doughy in the middle and takes on a sour odor. I've bought a new bread box and changed brand of flour and used both dried and fresh yeast but still this condition continues. — "A Worried Reader."

NOTE: — In another letter touching on this problem the writer states that she thought it might be insufficient baking but she baked it longer and still had this trouble.

Come on you good bread bakers. Help this worried reader won't you? I'll print the best letters and I'll send each of the letter writers a snapshot of

your friend, Aunt Sal.

Q.: How can I can oranges (tangerines)?

A.: This question was asked last winter and I was not able to give any help on it, but now a kind reader sends me in this recipe and since then I found a recipe, too, in a new canning guide.

Tangerines

Boil one cup sugar and 2 cups water for 6 minutes. Peel and section 2 cups tangerines being careful not to break membrane. Add to syrup and cook gently for 45 minutes. Seal in sterile jars.

Q.: Where can I buy utensils for making Swedish dishes?

A.: A Winnipeg reader (Mrs. H. C. Z.) sends me in this address: Swedish Canadian Sales, 215 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Q.: How can one make sourdough pancakes?

A.: I gave this recipe in a previous issue but a reader (Mrs. C.A.C.) writes me that I should add this advice to the recipe. "Add one tsp. of baking soda dissolved in a little water to sourdough batter each morning." Those pancakes (she assures me) are the best ever and

can be kept on hand and used for years.

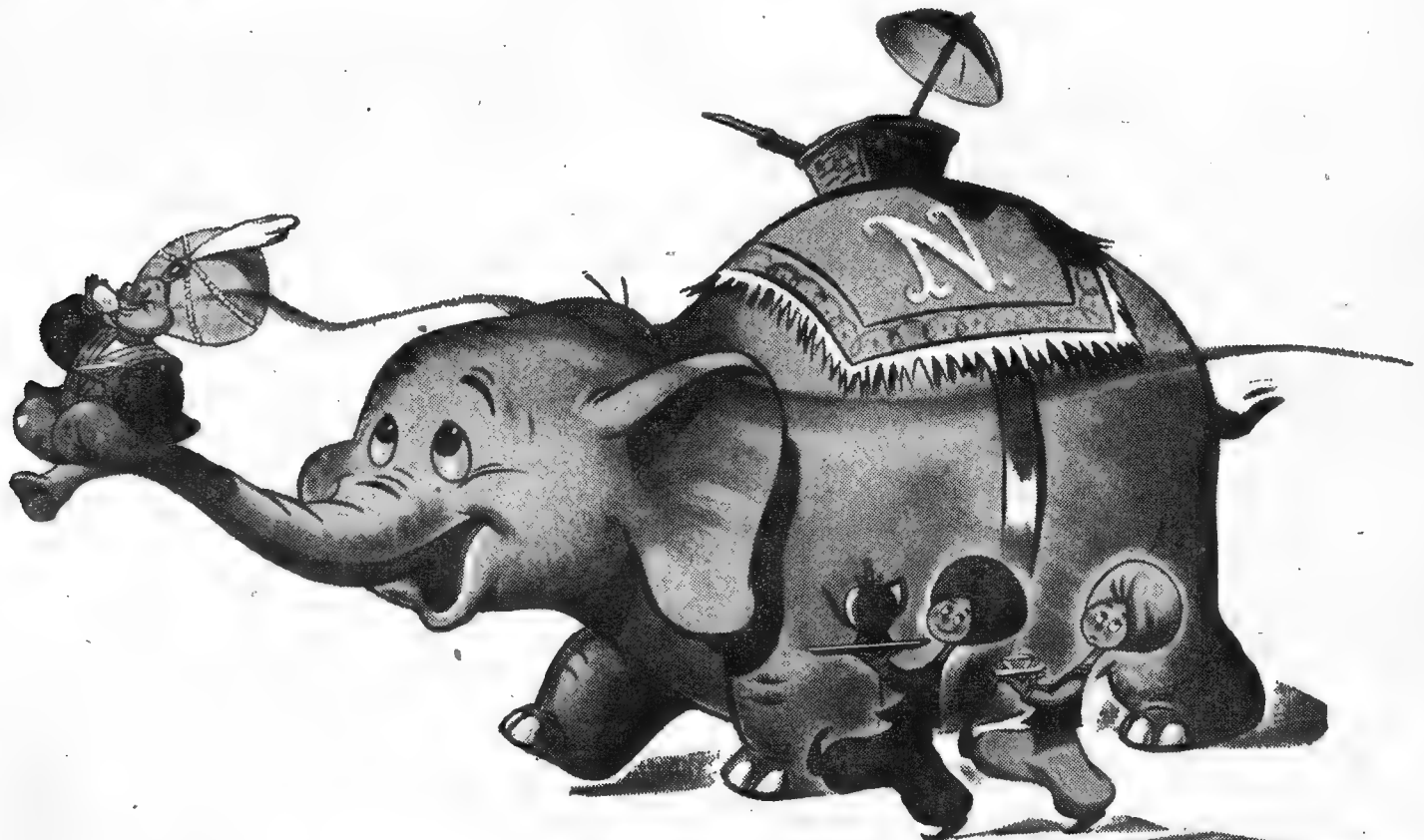
Q.: Where can I obtain foods for a diabetic person?

A.: Write to this address: Healthful Foods Ltd., 1406 - 4th Street West, Calgary, Alberta. They will send you a price list on request. They also stock yogurt culture, blackstrap molasses.

Q.: Can you tell me how to make a dipping chocolate? I can make the cream centres all right, but the melted chocolate covering always runs. There must be something one can add to stiffen this?

A.: Grated cocoa butter can be added to stiffen the chocolate. Inquire at your food dealers for this. Some add paraffin wax, but I don't like the idea of this. Never let the water in the bottom part of double boiler come in contact with the melted chocolate in top of boiler. And don't have the water boiling only hot.

NOTE:—All readers are invited to send in their home-making questions to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.



"No more hunting—
I've found the best!"...



Have you tried tapioca recipes like these?

Quick-Cooking Tapioca Cream

- 1 egg yolk
- 2 cups milk
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
- 1 egg white (at room temperature)
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Mix egg yolk with a small amount of the milk in saucepan. Add remaining milk, 3 tablespoons sugar, salt and quick-cooking tapioca. Place over medium heat. Cook and stir until mixture comes to a full boil — this takes 5 to 8 minutes. (Do not overcook . . . mixture thickens as it cools.) Remove from heat.

Beat egg white until foamy throughout (not just on top). Add 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon at a time, and continue beating with rotary egg beater until mixture will stand in soft peaks.

Add hot tapioca mixture, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Cool, stirring after 15 to 20 minutes. Chill. Serve plain or with cream. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Butterscotch Cream

Fold butterscotch sauce into quick-cooking tapioca cream. Top servings with additional sauce, whipped cream, and a pecan to garnish. For the sauce, melt 4 tablespoons butter, add 1/3 cup brown sugar (packed), and cook until sugar melts.

Coconut Crest

Top servings of quick-cooking tapioca cream with toasted shredded coconut and cubes of mint jelly.

Banana Whirl

Slice banana and arrange around sherbet glasses. Fill with quick-cooking tapioca cream. Garnish with maraschino cherries.

Orange Mint

Fold whipped cream into quick-cooking tapioca cream. Pile in glasses. Garnish with sweetened orange sections and mint.

Chocolate Meringue Tapioca

- 3 egg yolks
- 4 cups milk
- 1/4 cup quick-cooking tapioca
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 3 egg whites
- 6 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 cup shredded coconut

Mix egg yolks with a small amount of the milk in saucepan. Add quick-cooking tapioca, 1/2 cup sugar, chocolate, salt, and remaining milk. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Add vanilla. Turn into greased 1 1/2-quart baking dish.

Beat egg whites until foamy throughout. Add 6 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon at a time,

and continue beating with rotary egg beater until mixture will stand in soft peaks. Pile lightly on pudding. Sprinkle with coconut. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes. Serves 8.

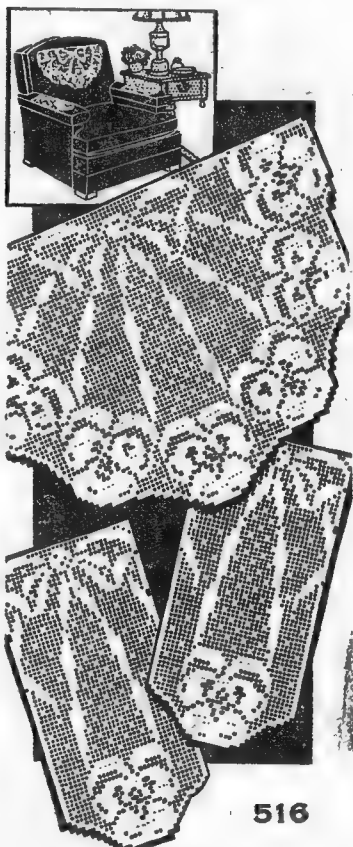
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Chantilly Orange Tapioca

- 1/4 cup quick-cooking tapioca
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 cups water
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
- 1/2 cup cream, whipped

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, sugar, salt, and water in saucepan. Place over medium heat and cook until mixture comes to a full boil, stirring constantly. Add orange juice and rind. Remove from heat. Cool, stirring occasionally. Chill. Then fold in whipped cream. Pile lightly in sherbet glasses. If desired, garnish with very fine 1/4-inch shreds of orange rind, free from all white membrane. Makes 6 servings.

For Sittin' Pretty



Laura Wheeler

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Modern Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast keeps for weeks and weeks right on your pantry shelf. It's fast—it's ACTIVE. All you do is:

1. In a small amount (usually specified) of lukewarm water, dissolve

thoroughly 1 teaspoon sugar for each envelope of yeast.

2. Sprinkle with dry yeast. Let stand 10 minutes.
3. THEN stir well. (The water used with the yeast counts as part of the total liquid called for in your recipe.)

Next time you bake, insist on Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast. Keep several weeks' supply on hand. There's nothing like it for delicious soft-textured breads, rolls, dessert breads—such as all the family loves!

CINNAMON BUNS

Makes 2 1/2 dozen

- Measure into large bowl
- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons granulated sugar
- and stir until sugar is dissolved.
- Sprinkle with contents of
- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast
- Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.
- In the meantime, scald
- 1 cup milk
- Remove from heat and stir in
- 1/2 cup granulated sugar
- 1 1/4 teaspoons salt
- 6 tablespoons shortening
- Cool to lukewarm and add to yeast mixture;
- Stir in 2 well-beaten eggs
- Stir in 3 cups once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth; work in
- 3 cups more once-sifted bread flour
- Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine
- 1 1/2 cups brown sugar (lightly pressed down)
- 3 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1 cup washed and dried seedless raisins

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each piece into an oblong 1/4-inch thick and 16 inches long; loosen dough. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Sprinkle with raisin mixture. Beginning at a long edge, roll up each piece loosely, like a jelly roll. Cut into 1-inch slices. Place just touching each other, a cut-side up, in greased 7-inch round layer-cake pans (or other shallow pans). Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderate oven 350°, 20-25 minutes. Serve hot, or reheated.



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AUNT SAL SUGGESTS--

IN the August issue we published a letter from a young farm wife who was perplexed about how she could manage her house work, her baby, and still find any time for outside chores, too. I felt so sure that there were many among you who had been in the same boat at some time and had worked your way out that I asked for letters telling me how you had managed it. Well... you didn't fail me. The letters (all such fine ones, too) came in and came in. I have chosen some to use below. I know you'll all find them interesting and I hope that "Perplexed" will gain some help from them. I know I did.

Because some of you asked me not to disclose the address affixed to your letters, I decided to omit them from all the letters quoted, so I'll just add your initials or pen-names.

First Letter

"Whether others can do as I did depends on a number of things... how the baby is trained and if the parents keep regular hours. You just can't keep late hours at night and feel ready to rise early and be fit for a full day's work next day. My husband and I used to rise early, get cows milked, milk separated, calves fed, etc., before the young children wakened... As for gardening, have the garden near the house so you can run out for a few minutes during 'weeding time'... If you have only one child and he is healthy you can generally work out a schedule for your housework and stick to it pretty consistently, but if your family is large, it is pretty near impossible to keep close to that schedule; but do teach the old tried and true maxims to your family such as 'waste not, want not'... and I've found that a stitch in time does not only save nine, but 99."

—(Mrs. C. H.)

Second Letter

"I was in same bewildered state as 'Perplexed' until I changed some of baby's habits. First I changed her bath time from morning to night. Now my time-table runs something like this: Rise at 6 a.m. After breakfast (6:45 a.m.); milk 8 cows (with husband's help), feed calves, chickens and pigs. Baby is fed and dressed at 8. Between 8 and noon I do dishes, beds, floors and meals and baby's wash if possible. Dinner is at 12 and I feed baby before putting her away for her nap. Then I rest for one hour! In

the afternoons I do all such work as ironing, mending, baking or sewing. I bath the baby at 8 p.m. and get her tucked away for the night and then I have some free time to read or write letters in evening."—Song Lover.

Third Letter

"I have 2 babies (9 months and 2 years old), and I know how 'Perplexed' feels about trying to get all the jobs fitted in. But here are a few ideas that have helped me... and may also help her. Tasks such as gardening and 'chores' require regular time day after day so sufficient time must be allowed for them and then fit in other smaller jobs around them. Such things as making beds can be done in odd minutes when waiting for the men to come in for meals. Baby clothes can be washed in the evening after the dishes are done. There are days when extra work will come up, but do the most necessary things each day and the less important items like dusting and fussing over extra dishes at meal time can be fitted in or left out! There was the job of darning socks that I couldn't

(Continued on page 47)

Do Them Quickly



by Laura Wheeler

Quick color! A towel for every day — you can MAKE one a day too! The embroidery is that simple. Start your little girl's embroidery career with these easies.

For gifts, for your booth at the Fair. Pattern C678: transfer 7 motifs 6½x7 to 6x9 inches.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary Alberta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

*SONG POEMS WANTED to be set to Music. Submit one or more of your best poems for free examination. Any subject. Send poem. Phonograph Records Made. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

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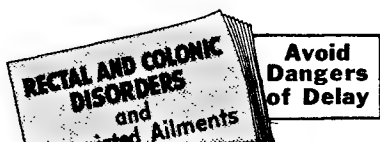
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OUR ADS ARE NEWS

MUSTARD PICKLES

are easy to make...
taste better too!

MUSTARD PICKLES

- 1 qt. large cucumbers cubed
- 1 qt. small cucumbers whole
- 1 qt. silver-skinned onions
- 1 qt. green tomatoes, chopped coarse
- 2 red sweet peppers chopped fine
- 1 qt. water
- 1/2 cup salt
- 6 tablespoons Keen's mustard
- 1 tablespoon turmeric
- 1 cup flour
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 qts. vinegar
- 1 large cauliflower broken in small pieces

Wash vegetables and let stand in brine solution for 24 hrs. Bring to boil in same solution. Drain. Mix remaining ingredients and cook until thick. Stir in pickles — heat thoroughly—seal in sterilized jars. Yield — 6 qts.

Keen's
D.S.F.
MUSTARD

K32G

(Continued from page 46)

get caught up on until I thought of this plan: When I bring in the socks from the line I hang them over the back of a chair in the kitchen and when the men are having their smoke after a meal or when I'm waiting for them to come to a meal I darn a few socks. Before the week is over all the socks get mended. Seems to me that many hateful tasks can be got out of the way in those 'odd moments' that even busy farm women have . . . if they'll but admit it.—"Hired Help."

Fourth Letter

"If Perplexed's house is modern there is no reason why she could not put baby in her buggy and wheel her out to garden plot while she enjoys light garden work. If like many others, she has to carry the water into the house and do other heavy jobs her husband should not expect it of her. 'Be sweet to her hubby' and he will understand." —Mrs. R. R.

Fifth Letter

"I am still having my troubles so I wonder if either farm life (or babies) can be systematized. First I wonder if 'Perplexed' isn't expecting too much of herself comparing herself with some competent housewife (who may be only a creature of her imagination). Rather than envy the success of others it helps one's esteem to make a specialty of one certain thing . . . be it gardening knitting, baking or reading. As far as housework is concerned, I once read that it helps the overall appearance of your house to keep it tidy. Things may not be as clean as you'd wish, but if you keep things picked up they really do look better.

"As for the baby, save yourself extra work by keeping him in overalls that need no ironing. Just have one fancy outfit to take him abroad. In baking, don't feel guilty while using the quick mixes that we have access to. Men use labor-saving devices without apology so why shouldn't we women?" — (Mrs. C. R. K.)

I want to thank all you fine reader friends who took the time and trouble to write me, and I know I appreciated your letters and I'm sure "Perplexed" did too.

Have-to-Hide-It Fruit Cake

1 lb. chopped dates, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/2 cup currants, 1/2 cup lemon and orange peel, 3 eggs (well beaten), 1 tsp. soda, 1 cup boiling water, 1 tblsp. molasses, 2 cups flour, 2 tsps. baking powder, 1/2 tsp. cloves, 1/2 tsp. cinnamon, 1/2 tsp. ginger, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1 cup butter, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Mix soda, water and molasses and pour over fruit. Blend butter, sugar, vanilla, salt and spices, eggs and one cup flour. Add second mixture to first, and, lastly, the other cup flour sifted with baking powder. Bake slowly 1 1/2 to 2 hours.

You'll notice this is not a very large cake and you may want to double the ingredients. What I like about this cake is that one can secure all the ingredients any time of year and seeing so many have written me that you are sending cakes to boys in Korea or taking them to the old country, etc., I'm sure you'll like this recipe . . . for it does keep well . . . if well hidden!

Bye bye for new . . . and every good wish.

Aunt Sal.

□ □ □

Mrs. Wise and the lunch box

MANY rural mothers are looking for lunch-box ideas now that school days are here again. Miss Joyce Lewis, Nutrition Specialist, Alberta Department of Agriculture, tells how Mrs. Wise met a new lunch-box problem. Young Billy, who has just started school, has suddenly taken a notion that he doesn't like milk with his lunch — probably because some of his pals are drinking pop. Mrs. Wise wants Billy to have more nourishing food in his lunch so she makes fruit drinks for him and includes milk in the form of hot cream soups or other foods containing milk which can be carried in the thermos bottle, or as milk puddings carried in little covered jars. She hopes that Billy will be asking for milk again after there have been a few health talks at school.

The wise children like milk puddings and Mrs. Wise often includes them in the lunch box. She has discovered too, that she can get a double amount of milk in this way by adding some powdered milk, whole or skim, to her recipes, in addition to the fresh milk. To save time she makes up a pudding mix for plain cornstarch pudding or blanc mange from which she can make a variety of tasty desserts.

Here is her recipe for Pudding Mix:

- 2 cups powdered skim milk
- 3/4 cup cornstarch
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 1/4 teaspoons salt

She mixes this together thoroughly and stores it in a tight container in a cool place. To make vanilla pudding she uses 2/3 cup of mix to 2 cups of fresh milk, makes a paste of the mix with a little of the cold milk, adds this to the remaining milk which has been scalded, stirring until it thickens. She covers and cooks this for twenty minutes then adds a tablespoon of butter and a teaspoon of vanilla and pours into molds or cups to cool.

For variation she sometimes adds cut up fruit (fresh, canned or dried) nuts, or cocoanut before pouring into the mold, or makes chocolate pudding into the mold, or makes chocolate pudding by adding 1/3 cup of cocoa to the mix, or two squares of melted chocolate to the hot milk.



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Power Units

Alberta Cuts a Big One



(Canadian Pacific Railway photo)

Here's how stains can be removed from cottons

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

MERCUROCHROME stains may be removed by sponging spots with equal parts of alcohol and water, then working glycerine into the material until the color bleeds from the cloth. Wash well in soap suds and rinse with water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added.

Apply egg white to chewing gum stains, then wash in luke warm soap and water.

Mustard stains on washable fabrics will come out easily if glycerine is worked into the spot which is then rubbed lightly between the hands. Follow this procedure with a regular soap and water washing.

Salad dressing may be removed by washing in warm, soapy water. (If eggs or cream are in the dressing, hot, soapy water will set the stain).

To remove watermelon, fruit and berry stains, first sponge with cool water, then apply glycerine and rub lightly between the hands. Leave for a few hours. Apply vinegar and let stand for two or three minutes; rinse well and the spots will have disappeared.

Sponge vanilla ice cream

stains with cold water and wash in warm, soapy water. Fruit ice cream spots may be removed exactly the same way as other fruit stains.

Permanent writing ink can be removed from fabrics by pouring glycerine on the stain while still fresh. Rub spot lightly between the hands, rinse well and repeat if necessary until all ink is removed. Wash with soap and water.

Never use hot water to remove blood stains as it will set them. Instead, soak in cold water, then wash in warm soap suds.

Alcoholic and soft drink stains on washable fabrics may be removed by sponging with water, then covering with glycerine and rubbing between the hands. Leave glycerine on stain for half an hour, rinse with water and finally, wash in warm soap suds.

Tomato juice, catsup and chili sauce stains should be sponged with cold water, followed by a glycerine application which is allowed to stand for a half hour. Then wash in the usual manner with a good soap suds.

flurry of snow, we must acknowledge that Nature has promised us nothing else, and anyway, there is always wonderment and expectation of tomorrow's weather. The year at this time is full of surprises.

On many a clear night in early October I have listened to the geese going over and going over, wedge on wedge, with harsh, rhythmic honkings, punctual as in far-off eras when sailors on the Nile and soldiers in Damascus stared up at the same discordant cry. Every autumn for many centuries the wild geese have fulfilled the same migratory pledge, heedless of the broken ways and changes of restless earth humans. Under the starry fields they go, the Milky Way and golden Hunter's moon lighting up their path.

To mortals the Milky Way appears as interlacing bands of silvery light, stretching from East to West. They are star-strewn plains studded with innumerable pin-points of light that are in truth giant suns beyond all human knowledge or comprehension, so that the average imagination is simply staggered, and the mind falls back on the commonplace phrase: "the starry host of the heavens." The deep golden orb of the moon, known as the Hunter's moon at this time of year, lights up the dark of night as if to specially help country folk — harvesters and threshermen finishing up their last loads, or the tired hunter of old returning from the chase. Or perhaps to crown the enchantment of the end of the season's picnic for young revellers.

October is the countryman's own month—the "month of the squire" they call it in some older countries, and the term fits the prairie farmer just as well with his wide acres. Just now he is putting his domain into shape for rougher days ahead, removing summer's trappings and tidying up generally, seeing to the comfort of the home, replenishing the coal-bin and wood-pile, and organizing the storing of the grain till it can be finally disposed of.

All familiar and unmistakable signs — the year is running down fast.

□ □ □



Country Diary



IN these early October days, the brooding peace and quiet of mid-autumn hangs over the prairie, with the enchantments of Indian summer yet to come — those borrowed days of warm, hazy sunshine, fragrant tang of bonfire smoke, murmurings of dried grasses, of soft and soothing sounds of insect music as the humming gnats and buzzing bees sing their valedictory. Of all seasons the gilding of autumn is perhaps the most beautiful, certainly the most spectacular, and while we haven't the vivid crimson of the maple and other thrilling

reds and scarlets in our small woodlands, there is the blaze of bronze and gold. Looking at the burnished poplars in the October sunset glow I am reminded of the scribe Ezra's "two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold." Ezra was the custodian of the Temple treasures, and described them in his lists with punctilious words.

Little by little Nature's symphony is building up for the finale of winter. And when some day, perhaps any day, we are met with stinging rain in the face, chilly winds down the nape of the neck, or even a

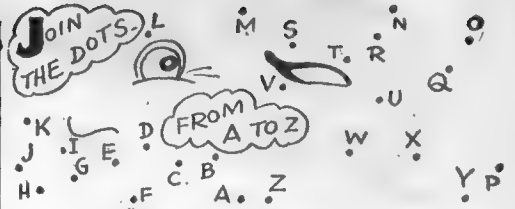
Crying: Pre-natal

DOCTORS at Sacred Heart Hospital in Hanford, Calif., could hardly believe their ears: a 24-year-old housewife, eight months pregnant, arrived one morning last week and announced that her unborn baby was crying. The doctors listened. Sure enough, faint wails were coming from the fetus. The phenomenon, which may result when air reaches a baby through prematurely ruptured membranes, is not unknown, but it has rarely occurred so early. Except that the wails made her a little "nervous", the patient was feeling fine, looking forward to a normal delivery in a few weeks.

FUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



HEY FOLKS!

HOW ARE YOUR WITS?



WHAT
THREE TOOLS
DO THESE PICTURES
REPRESENT?



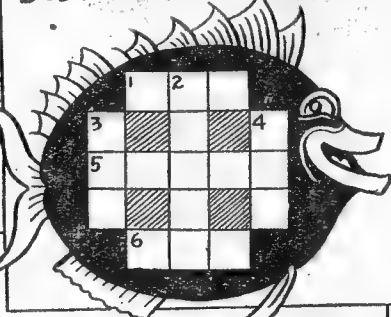
CAN YOU SOLVE THIS JUNIOR
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE?

ACROSS

1, TO REcede AS THE TIDE;
5, LAND AT THE EDGE OF
WATER; 6, TO JOIN ON.

DOWN

2, OF UNUSUAL WIDTH; 3, A
FOREST TREE; 4, A GREAT
BODY OF SALT WATER.



RYMING NAMES

- 1 DAN
- 2 RAY
- 3 HARRY
- 4 EDDIE
- 5 ANDY
- 6 MORRIS

TRY TO WRITE
DOWN A GIRL'S
NAME THAT WILL RHYME
WITH EACH GIVEN BOY'S
NAME... ANY RHYMING
NAME WILL BE CORRECT.



RYMING NAMES: 1, ANN;
2, MAY; 3, CARRIE; 4, HEDY;
5, MANDY; 6, DORIS.
REBUS TOOLS: 1, VISE; 2,
SPADE; 3, HAMMER.

3-16-47

HOW
MANY
ENGLISH
WORDS OF TWO
OR MORE
LETTERS CAN
YOU SPELL BY
USING THE
LETTERS IN
THE WORD
"THINKER"?

TO WIN,
YOU ARE
REQUIRED TO
FIND AT LEAST
THIRTY.

A.W. NUGENT



RIDDLES

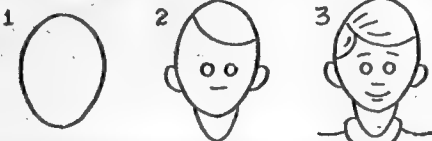
1 WHY IS HAY
LIKE A FISH?



2 WHY IS A WATCH
DOG LARGER AT
NIGHT THAN HE IS IN
THE MORNING?



(Released by The Associated Newspapers)



Double Fun
LITTLE ARTISTS:
DRAW THESE
TWIN, STEP BY
STEP, AS PICTURED.



BY DRAWING ONLY THREE STRAIGHT
LINES WE CAN MARK THROUGH ALL
THE OWLS' EYES. CAN YOU DO IT?

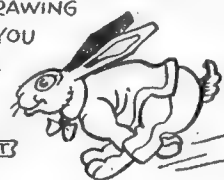
TRANPOSE A
STORY AND
LEAVE NOT EARLY.
THE ANSWER IS:
TALE AND LATE.

NOTE THAT THE
SAME LETTERS
WERE TRANPOSED
TO SPELL THE WORDS.

NOW THEN TRY
TO TRANPOSE
A COMMAND TO
STOP AND
LEAVE
A
THIN
NARROW
BOARD.



CONNECT ALL THESE DOTS IN NUMERICAL
ORDER BY DRAWING
STRAIGHT LINES, AND YOU
WILL SEE THE WINNER
OF A CERTAIN WELL
KNOWN RACE.



WHAT IS IT?

ONE-THIRD
OF A PEA
AND ONE-
HALF OF
A
CARROT
AND ONE-THIRD
OF A TOMATO
WILL SPELL
A FAVORITE
VEGETABLE.
WHAT IS IT?

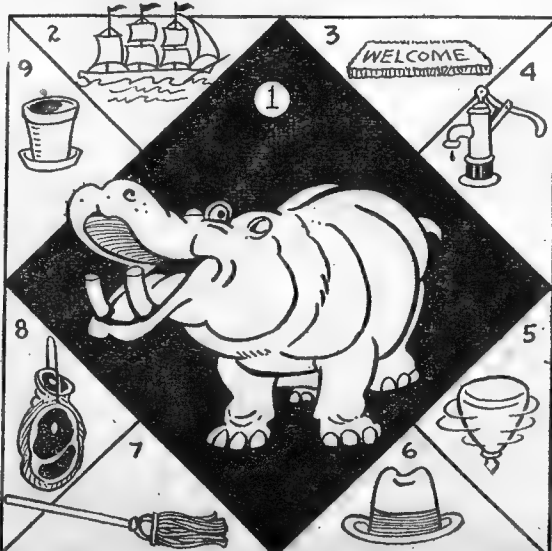


A.W. NUGENT

CAN YOU, BY USING THE LETTERS OF THE
WORD WHICH DESCRIBES THE LARGE
CENTRAL SKETCH, FORM EIGHT OTHER
WORDS WHICH WILL SPELL THE OBJECTS SHOWN
IN EACH OF THE SMALLER PICTURES?

USE THE
LETTERS
AS OFTEN AS
YOU WISH.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9



FUNNY
FACE
FUN.
YOU
COMPLETE 'EM.



PUZZLE
SOLUTIONS

VEGETABLE PROBLEM: TAKE P FROM
PEA, OTA FROM CARROT AND TO
FROM TOMATO TO SPELL POTATO.
THE LETTERS IN HIPPOPOTAMUS WILL
SPELL SHIP, MAT, PUMP, TOP, HAT, MOP,
HAM AND POT.

GO P PUZZLE: HALT AND LATH

"THINKER" WORD GAME:
TINKER, THINK, THIN, IN, INKER, TIN,
HER, NIT, THE, HE, TEN, HEN, RE, HIT, KIT, IT,
RHINE, TIE, RENT, TERN, NET, KIN, HET, HIKE, KITE, THINE,
TIRE, HIRE, KERN, KENT AND TIKE.
RIDDLES: 1, BECAUSE THE CATTLE EAT IT
(CATTLE EAT IT), 2, BECAUSE HE IS LET OUT
AT NIGHT, AND TAKEN IN IN THE MORNING.
WLS' EYES PROBLEM:
DRAW ONE STRAIGHT LINE THROUGH EYES
1, 2, 3 AND 7; ONE THROUGH 4 AND 6; AND
ANOTHER THROUGH 5, 8, 9 AND 10.

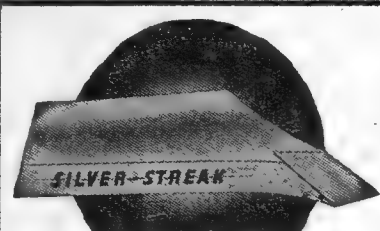
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Getting the most out of blade cultivators

By J. G. KEMP

THE use of blade cultivators in trash cover farming is gradually becoming more extensive. In order to help new owners and others that are operating this equipment, the following important points are outlined:

1. Choice of Blades.

*Straight blades are recommended for very stony land and for breaking. The standard V-blades usually with an angle of 90 to 100 degrees operate satisfactorily in loam soils. For lighter and less compact soils, the 75 or 65 degree Vees are more suitable. Blade implements are not being recommended for the heavier soils, but the 90 or 100 degree Vees have been used successfully in some areas. Some machines are also supplied with weeder blades which can be used if the land has been worked previously and is in a loose condition.

2. Blade Adjustment.

Run blades level so that the cutting edge will have the same operating depth for its entire length. Poor blade adjustment results in a heavy pulling machine and poor quality work. For the same depth, the draft is usually the same per foot as for one-way disc. When a blade cultivator tends to pull sideways, the blade wings are out of adjustment or depth adjustment is not even. Recheck level

of the blades. Hitch does not have to be pinned.

3. Depth of Operation.

Work at a depth of 2 to 4 inches. Shallow operational depths give a more positive weed kill.

4. Weights.

If necessary, use added weights up to 150 to 200 pounds per foot of width to maintain penetration at the desired depth of operation. Shallower depths of operation are made possible on some machines by the addition of weights.

5. Time for Cultivation.

Cultivate on hot, dry, sunny days. This is especially important when moisture conditions are favourable and weeds are growing rapidly. Till with the cultivator when the weeds are small as a better kill will be obtained.

6. Speed.

Speeds of 4 to 6 miles an hour are permissible with these machines on stone-free land. Higher speeds help loosen the soil from the roots of the weeds.

7. Surface Trash.

Most machines will handle any amount of trash. Large coulters of 18 inches or more in diameter eliminate the standard mark and leave a neater job. The use of trash rods prevent the collection of trash around the standards. The rods are about one-half an inch in

diameter and eight inches in length. They are welded on the frog immediately back of the top edge of the blade point and sloped up to the standard. The trash clears itself by moving up the sloped rod to surface of the ground.

8. Buried Trash

Trash buried with disc implements often causes trouble unless the blade is worked deep enough to pass underneath it. With subsequent operations, trash will work closer to the surface.

9. Working in Rough Fields.

Rough fields make it difficult to work shallow. Deeper operations are recommended until the field becomes smoothed out.

10. Direction of Travel.

Changing the angle of working the field will help to level it and minimize the formation of ridges. In stubble, angling across the drill rows helps to clear trash.

Power to the farmer

IN spite of adverse weather conditions, Hydro service was made available to an additional 391 farm customers during August, W. D. Fallis, general manager of the Manitoba Power Commission, has announced. The new Hydro customers are located in the municipalities of Dauphin, Shellmouth and Stanley.

Other Hydro construction during August included the completion of a 115,000-volt transmission line between Transcona and Parkdale. This line increases the capacity of the Power Commission's Parkdale terminal station by 13,500 horsepower, and will act as a main tie line between the Parkdale terminal and the Winnipeg Electric Company's Transcona terminal.

During the month, the 66,000-volt terminal station which supplies the northwest section of the province was moved from Neepawa to Minnedosa. This results in the transmission of power at 66,000 volts for a greater distance, with consequent improved voltage supply in the western section of the province.

Existing main transmission lines received attention during August. The 33,000-volt line between Teulon and Winnipeg Beach was completely overhauled and the 66,000-volt tower line between Fort Garry and Portage la Prairie was inspected and all necessary maintenance work carried out. Town distribution system changes and additions were completed at Carberry, Vista, St. Jean and Margaret.

The Commission purchased and generated a total of 24,638-770 kilowatt hours of electricity during the month of August, an increase of more than 20 percent over the same period last year.

IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS

Alberta Pool Elevators is a farmer-owned co-operative operating 486 country elevators, a 5 million bushel terminal at Vancouver and a 2 million bushel terminal at Port Arthur. The combined storage capacity of Alberta Pool facilities is about 40 million bushels.

Alberta Pool Elevators is in business to provide service and protection to patrons and not to earn profits for stockholders.

Through the influence of the Alberta Wheat Pool, handling charges are kept to a minimum figure. Dependence for earnings is placed on large handlings. Excess earnings are distributed in the form of patronage dividends and to redeem reserves of original Alberta Pool members.

Over the years some \$4,695,000 has been paid in cash as patronage dividends by Alberta Pool Elevators, and over \$4,935,000 has been devoted to the purchase of Pool reserves.

Alberta Pool members have an equity in this co-operative totalling well over \$9.3 million.

As Pool elevator reserves are redeemed from original members they are redistributed, along with cash payments, in the form of patronage dividends. You can increase your ownership in this enterprise merely by patronizing Pool elevators.

Alberta Pool Elevators provides exceptional service and has gained the confidence of many thousands of Alberta grain growers.

If at all possible you should give your support to an Alberta Pool elevator.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS



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CHILDREN'S

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by donating

at least

10 BUSHELS

of grain to

this worthy

cause.

Restaurants are charging fantastic prices for fruit

"CANADIAN hotels and restaurants are raiding their patrons' pocket books by charging fantastic prices for homegrown fruits and vegetables on their menus."

This charge was made by L. F. Burrows, Secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council in Ottawa.

Claiming that "excessive charges are curbing consumption at a time when fruits and vegetables are in peak production", Mr. Burrows said that "whenever a customer complains about food prices in restaurants, he is given a sympathetic smile and told that high prices demanded by producers and wholesalers are entirely to blame".

Backing up his charges with statistics, Mr. Burrows pointed out that this is the season when fruits and vegetables are most plentiful, but many public eating places are not giving their customers the benefit of low peak production prices. In fact, there is practically no seasonal variation in the prices restaurants ask for fruit and vegetable dishes.

To prove his statements, Mr. Burrows offered several recent examples of what he termed "price gouging at the expense of the public".

With early McIntosh and Melba apples selling from \$2.00 to \$2.25 a bushel (about one cent per apple), a famous Ottawa hotel was offering them for dessert at 15 cents apiece.

A large restaurant chain cuts its pies in eight pieces and charges 15 cents per cut. From six to eight apples are required for a pie. Therefore, the main ingredient of a pie which sells for \$1.20, costs 10 cents. Peaches were selling at 65 cents a six quart basket on Toronto wholesale markets, while a downtown cafeteria was featuring peach pie at 35 cents per

cut. There are six to eight peaches in the average pie.

Peaches and cream were listed on a restaurant menu in Ottawa at 25 cents a dish the same week. "It's the same with vegetables," Mr. Burrows continued. "One of our directors reports that a Toronto cafeteria has been charging 15 cents each for a serving of onions and potatoes when the selling price of these vegetables is less than two cents a pound. Even when the high costs of labor and overhead (which these establishments have to meet) are taken into consideration, these prices are ridiculous," he said. "If retailers insisted on the exorbitant mark-ups hotels and restaurants are getting, few people would be able to afford enough to eat."



"Is this the block with the broken water main?"

Manitoba butter is tops at Toronto

FIVE out of six of the special prizes for butter awarded at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto were won by Manitoba creameries.

Silver Trophy for highest scoring butter on exhibit was won by the Reston Creamery, Reston, Man. Three silver medals for highest scoring butter in each class were awarded to creameries at Reston, Morden and Somerset.

WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

for the man who is not satisfied with his present employment and wishes to become established in an independent money-making lifetime business. Serve same families year after year. Selling experience unnecessary to start. We supply over 200 daily used products on a credit plan. Applicants must have a car and be under 50 years of age. Don't wait — write today for our proposition. Write Dept. R.S.S., The J. R. Watkins Company, Winnipeg, Man.

CHRISTMAS TREE ANGELS

Dressed in white, pink, blue or green satin. Glistening with sequins, has halo and wand with star (patented) with spring to attach on tree top. Most beautiful decoration. Send at once postal or money order \$1.98 tax included. Postage and packing free of charge. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send to:

SUSAN A. BEASLEY, Manufacturers
224 East Ave. N., HAMILTON, ONT.

GLASSES on 30 DAY TRIAL!



SAVE UP TO \$15.00

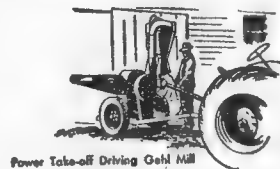
Test your eyes at home with our HOME EYE TESTER. See far and near. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send name, address, age for 30 Day Trial Offer. Free Eye Tester. Latest Style. Catalog and full information.

FREE Agents Wanted
VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., Dept. K114,
276½ Yonge St., TORONTO, 2, ONT.

GRIND Anywhere; GRIND Faster with GEHL POWER TAKE-OFF HAMMER MILL DRIVE

This new Gehl Power Take-off and its six V-belt drive avoids the usual power loss and speed variation due to tight tractor belts or belt slippage. It holds the mill steadily to the speed at which grinding action is most effective and further increases the well-known efficiency of the Gehl Mill . . . steps up its grinding capacity as much as 50% with the same power.

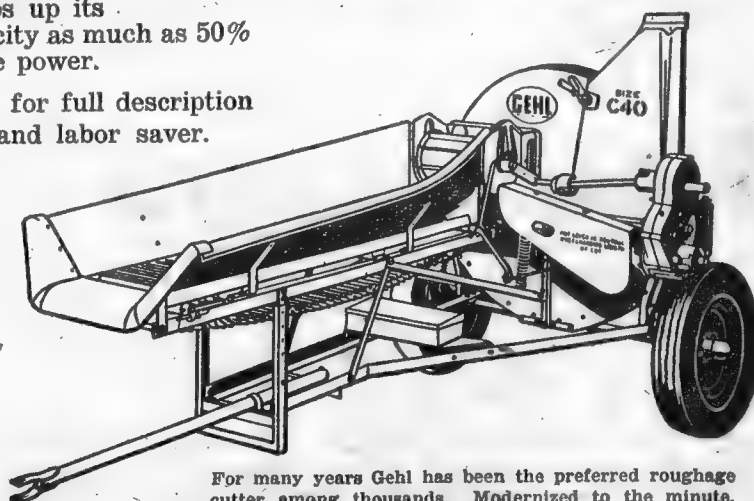
WRITE today for full description of this time and labor saver.



Power Take-off Driving Gehl Mill



Hand it anywhere to grind

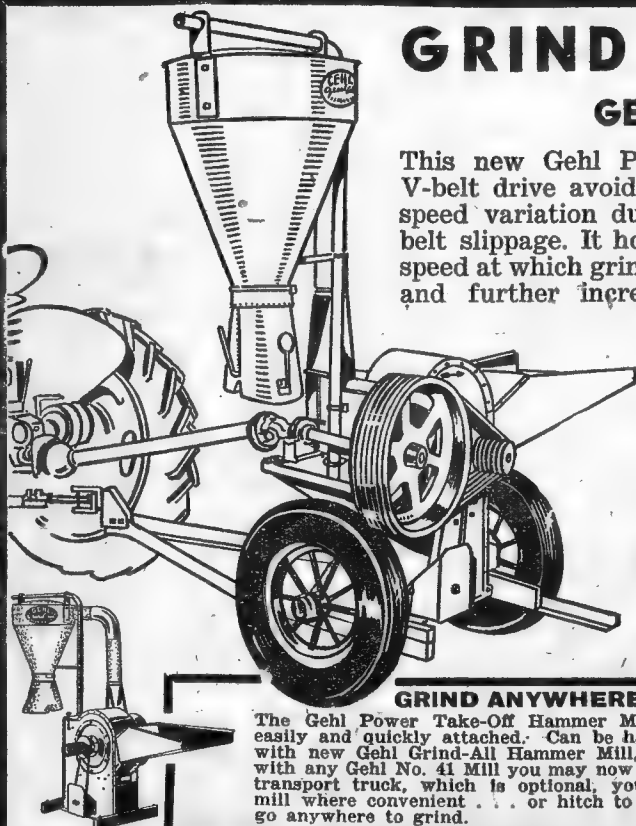


For many years Gehl has been the preferred roughage cutter among thousands. Modernized to the minute, it answers all needs in the best way . . . fast, clean cutting, big capacity with low power requirements.

Write Today for FREE Literature!

CALGARY FARM MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

507 - 2nd St. E., Calgary, Alberta



GRIND ANYWHERE . . .

The Gehl Power Take-Off Hammer Mill Drive is easily and quickly attached. Can be had complete with new Gehl Grind-All Hammer Mill, or for use with any Gehl No. 41 Mill you may now own. With transport truck, which is optional, you can store mill where convenient . . . or hitch to tractor and go anywhere to grind.

GEHL

SINCE 1859

PRONOUNCE IT "GALE"

THE BEST BUY IS A GEHL HAY CUTTER

And Here's Why

The Gehl gives you proven performance, an unbreakable fly wheel, auto-type transmission, enclosed gears running in oil, ball bearings; big, wide, low feed table, self-feeder roll, easy change length of cut and many other desirable advantages.

FUNLAND THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

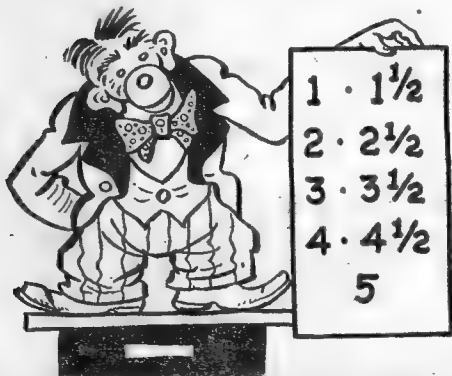
BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



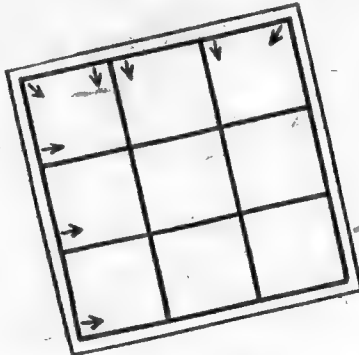
How would you
arrange 10 small
objects in 5 rows
to have 4 objects
in each row?



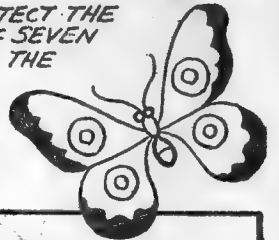
JIM PANZEE HAS 9 EMPTY SQUARES HERE AND 9 NUMBERS HE WANTS YOU TO WRITE IN THEM IN SUCH A WAY THAT EACH OF THE 8 ROWS OF NUMBERS, INDICATED BY THE ARROWS, WILL TOTAL EXACTLY 9. ARE YOU EQUAL TO THE TASK?



1 · 1½
2 · 2½
3 · 3½
4 · 4½
5

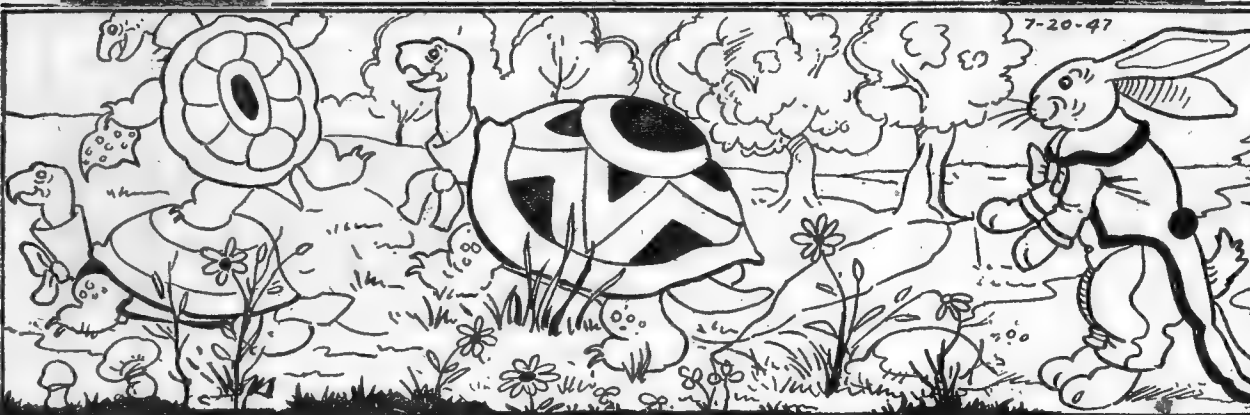


CAN YOU DETECT THE NAMES OF SEVEN OTHER INSECTS IN THE SENTENCES BELOW, AS WE HAVE UNDERLINED FLY FOR EXAMPLE.

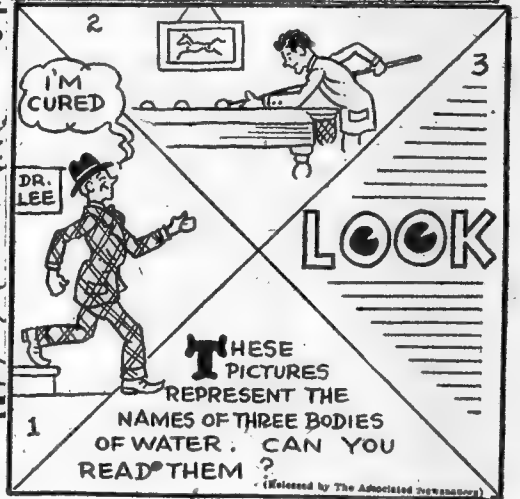
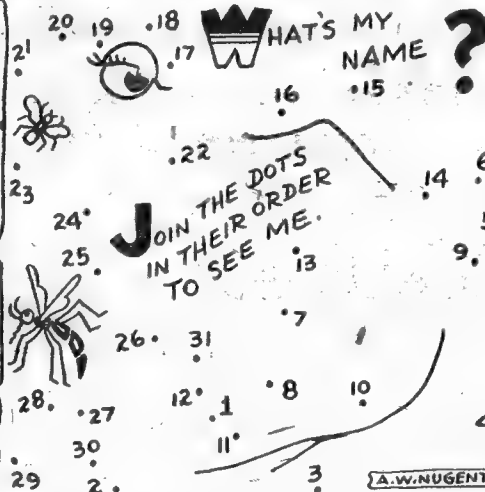


TOM SPOKE BRIEFLY YOU CAN TAKE THE BEEF TO MOTHER. AMOS QUIT OF HIS OWN FREE WILL. WHEN IGNATZ PLAYED THE PIANO IT MADE ALF, LEANA AND BOB UGLY.

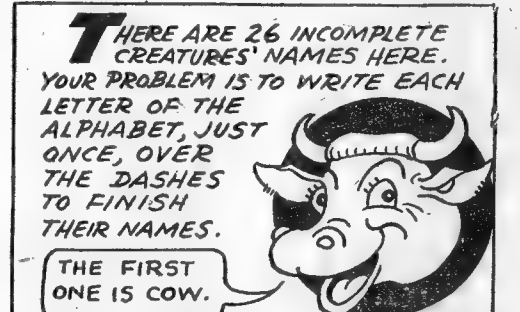
A.W. NUGENT



BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID THAT BILL BUNNY WILL PASS THE HAT FOR A DONATION FOR THE THREE PERFORMING TURTLES, TWO CHEAP SKATES, TOM PIG AND BILLY GOAT ARE HIDING HERE AND WATCHING THE SHOW. CAN YOU SPOT THEM?



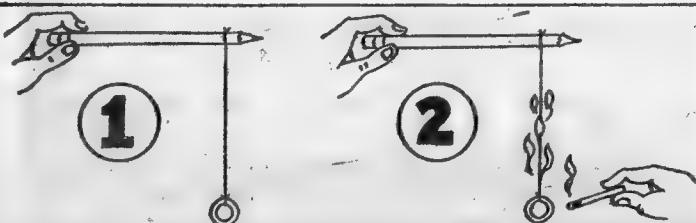
CO _ , EL _ , _ EE, B _ T, A _ T, _ OE, _ OG, F _ Y, _ AY, _ WL, A _ E, _ WE, _ OX, P _ G, O _ , A _ P, _ RAB, FRO _ , _ AK, GN _ , RA _ , S _ UAB, S _ AG, _ EBRA, DO _ E, _ AY.



Miracle Ashes

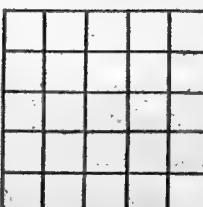
USE A SMALL WHISKY GLASS AND FILL IT WITH A SOLUTION OF HALF WATER AND HALF COMMON TABLE SALT. TAKE A PIECE OF THREAD, ABOUT 8 IN. LONG, AND SOAK IT IN THIS SOLUTION FOR ABOUT A HALF HOUR, TAKE IT OUT AND DRY IT THOROUGHLY.

THEN TIE THE ENDS TO A PENCIL AND A RING, AS SHOWN IN NO. 1, AND YOU WILL BE READY TO MYSTIFY YOUR FRIENDS. NOW BURN THE THREAD, AS IN NO. 2, AND THEY WILL FIND THAT THE THREAD, WHICH HAS TURNED TO ASHES, WILL STILL HOLD THE RING.



REARRANGE EACH GROUP OF 5 LETTERS, READING ACROSS, TO MAKE THE SAME 5 WORDS READ DOWNWARD.

NSIER
DLEEI
NISWE
LEADI
YWLEN



PUZZLE
SOLUTIONS

26 CREATURES: COW, ELK, BEE, BAT, ANT, DOE, HOG, FLY, JAY, OWL, APE, EWE, FOX, PIG, OX, ASP, CRAB, FROG, YAK, GULL, RAM, SQUAB, STAG, ZEBRA, DOVE AND RAY.

ONCEALED INSECTS IN THE SENTENCES:
FLY, ANT, BEE, MOTH, MOSQUITO, GNAT, FLEA AND BUG.
THE RIG'S HEAD IS HIDDEN UPSIDE DOWN BETWEEN THE THREE TURTLES. THE GOAT'S HEAD IS UPSIDE DOWN IN BACK OF THE LARGE TURTLE.
BODIES OF WATER:
1, WELL; 2, POOL; 3, SEA (SEE).



HOW TO PLACE 10 OBJECTS IN 5 ROWS OF 4:

4½ 1 3½
2 3 4
2½ 5 1½

8 ROWS OF 9.

7-20-47

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

Use Reed Canarygrass on spring flooded areas

MANY farms have an acre or so of land which is rendered unsuitable for normal crop production as a result of spring flooding. At this time of year when such areas are dry enough for seed bed preparation, one should consider methods of putting them into production. Reed Canarygrass is very suitable for the utilization of these lands as long as they are not saline or alkaline. The salinity of a soil may be indicated by the white salts occurring on the surface, and by such weeds as salt weed and wild barley (commonly but incorrectly known as foxtail).

On soils which are not saline or alkaline, but which may be flooded for a month or more in the spring, Reed Canarygrass is best sown in the fall just before freeze-up. It should be drilled into a well prepared seed bed at a depth of about half an inch, and at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre. It is important that the seed be well covered so that it will not wash away in the spring. It is seeded late in the fall so that germination will take place the next spring, about two weeks after the flood waters are off, giving it the cool, moist part of the season for a start.

Reed Canarygrass is a rather coarse perennial 2 to 8 feet tall, with leafy stems. It tends to grow in dense bunches, and spreads underground by short rootstalks. Because of the land type and the rapid coarse growth, it is better utilized for cattle pasture than sheep pasture. For best quality pasture it should not be allowed to make excessive growth. It begins growth early in the spring and will withstand grazing quite well.

For hay production it is best to have some of the earlier growth grazed to promote leafiness. It should be cut for hay when about 25% of the early heads are in bloom. The hay will be slow in curing on damp land, and turning may be necessary. If proper curing is impossible, it can be well utilized as silage.

For seed production, shattering is a big problem, and hand cutting is generally employed, although the American strains, Superior and Joreed, are shatter resistant, and may be harvested with a binder. Seeding in rows 3 to 4 feet apart is best for seed production. Yields of 100 to 200 pounds per acre may be expected.

Reed Canarygrass is a grass for a special purpose, that of utilization of areas subject to flooding. It does not compete with other grasses such as Brome or Creeping Red Fescue,

when it comes to normal land because of its steminess and lower palatability.

Profit and Loss

In Birmingham, England, Edward Mason sued the driver who injured him in a collision for \$33,860 damages, including \$30,450 to cover his probable earnings from playing the horses.

Scene of the Crime

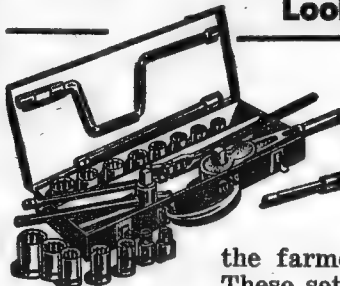
In Vienna, while a trial was in progress, two men entered district court with a ladder, began to dismount a large pendulum clock, continued working despite the judge's protests, coolly walked out with their loot.

YOU CAN'T
AFFORD
TO PASS UP
these

Extra Big SAVINGS

... you get so much more for your money at
RIBTOR

Look — Exceptional Values in Farm and Workshop needs —



"HUSKY" SOCKET SETS

Here's an extra-special value in a top quality chrome-vanadium cool steel set of 19 pieces! 15 sockets ranging from 7/16" to 1 1/8" ... ratchet ... flex handle ... 10" extension. Shipped complete in metal carrying-case with strong handle. An ideal item for SALE

the farmer who does much of his own repair work. PRICE These sets usually sell for much more! Reg. Price, \$28.95.

\$21.95

MODEL 82 COOY ARMY RIFLES

Low priced! Army surplus model 82, .22 calibre, single-shot, chambered to take .22 short, long or long rifle cartridges. 27" tapered steel barrel. Full grained walnut stock with full pistol grip. Front and rear sights. A Real Bargain! COMPLETE WITH SLING **\$8.95**

AIRCRAFT TAIL WHEELS

Brand new army surplus ... new tire, tube, wheel and ball bearings. 12.50 S.C. Ideal for wheelbarrow wheels, utility carts and a dozen other labor-saving uses! Stands 12 1/2" high. Price Complete **\$14.95**



HERE'S TREMENDOUS VALUES ON PASSENGER TIRES!

ALL FIRST GRADE.

Exceptional savings on popular sized passenger tires. All new! All guaranteed to give long life! Buy these now, before prices go up!

4.50x20" - 6-ply, Gutta Percha, 1st grade.	Regular \$41.15	\$28.80
6.50x15" - 6 ply, Gutta Percha, regular tread.	Fully guaranteed, Reg. \$51.55	\$36.08
6.50x15" - 4 ply, studded, Reg. \$46.50		\$32.55
6.50x15" - 4 ply road grip, Reg. \$46.50		\$32.55
6.00x16" - 6 ply, studded, regular tread, bus and truck tire, Reg. \$49.90		\$34.93
6.00x16" - 6 ply road grip, bus and truck, Regular \$54.10		\$38.43
7.00x15" - 6 ply, regular tread, Regular \$58.50		\$40.95

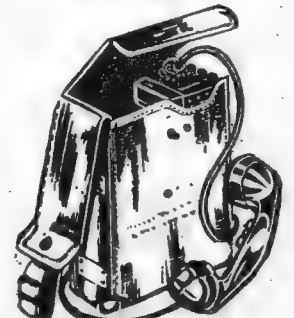
Electro-Moto Pump



Regular \$149.50

FARMERS! CONTRACTORS! RURAL RESIDENTS! HERE IT IS... a pump that gives immediate action! No priming... no heated housing for the motor in cold weather. Requires only 16-inch cribbing, 100 above or 50 below—just press switch and you'll get an immediate flow of well-temperature water at the rate of approx. 2,000 gals. per hour to maximum height of 40 feet. Powered by a guaranteed 1/2 H.P. Ball Bearing Heavy Duty motor made by General Electric or Westinghouse... it's easily installed... one man can do it... and water flows at once! 110 Volt, 60 Cycle unit complete, including Pump, 1/2 H.P. Motor, 30 Amp. Switch, Fusetron Cut-off, Lifetime Guarantee on Sealed Pump Unit. Our Low Price **\$124.50**

FIELD TELEPHONE SYSTEMS



Give clear transmission over 17 miles with 2 wires, 10 miles with single wire. Any connected wire, even barbed wire, will serve. Useful for farm, ranch, factory, logging or construction work, resorts, etc. Strongly and expertly built.

Price (in sets of two) **\$35.00** per set

STEEL TOOL BOXES

Ex-ammunition boxes. Ideal for carrying tools. Larger box fits back of light delivery truck perfectly! Genuine value! Hinged lids and carrying handles.

20"x17"x10", weight approx. 28 lbs.	\$3.95
46 1/2"x12"x8", weight approx. 29 lbs.	\$6.95

Shipped collect with Money-back guarantee.

607 - 2nd STREET EAST

RIBTOR

Thousands of bargains for farm, shop and home. Inquiries invited. CALGARY, ALBERTA

CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The 24th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 28th, 1951.
(Hereafter the year is designated 'Fiscal 1951'.)

Dollar Sales set a new high \$356,000,000.

This high was established by reason of advanced prices, not because of a new high volume.

Volume — that is, weight of product sold — was almost identical with the two previous record years, viz. fiscal 1945 and fiscal 1950.

The following table of volume and dollar sales for these three years points up dramatically the rapid price advances of the post-war period.

TABLE I

	Volume	Dollar Sales	Increase over Fiscal 1945
Fiscal 1945.....	1,698,000,000 lbs.	\$228,000,000	
Fiscal 1950.....	1,699,000,000 lbs.	\$327,000,000	\$ 99,000,000
Fiscal 1951.....	1,693,000,000 lbs.	\$356,000,000	\$128,000,000

Comparing fiscal 1945 with fiscal 1951,—

Volume is all but identical;

Dollar Sales are up 56%.

Note : 56% is the overall advance. Some products advanced much more, and others much less.

Example : The two 'heavy-volume' products are beef and fertilizer. Between March 1945 and March 1951,

Beef prices advanced 178%
Fertilizer prices advanced 40%

Profit after Depreciation and Income Tax was \$6,926,013

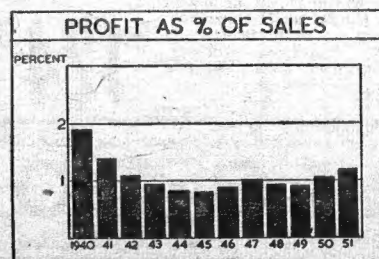
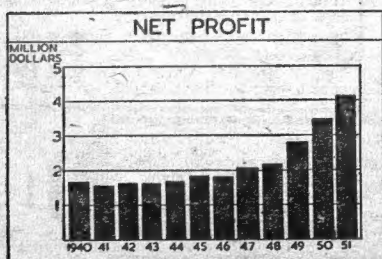
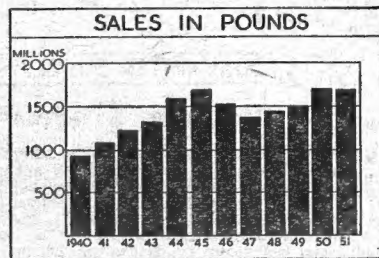
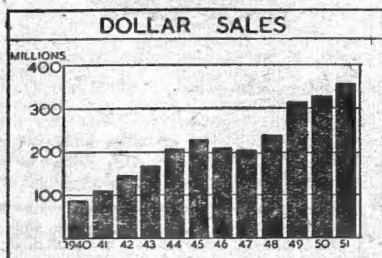
Out of this were set aside :

Bonus — to Employees of all ranks \$1,800,000
Inventory Reserve 1,000,000
..... 2,800,000

Net Profit..... \$4,126,013

This is the highest net profit in the history of the Company.

It is equivalent to 1.16% of Sales
and to 24.4¢ per 100 lbs.
i.e., just under ¼ ¢ per lb.



In the reports of this Company, attention has been called many times to the minute role which the packer's profit plays in the cost of meats. This is especially the case in periods of high prices.

During the year under review, housewives have paid for beef cuts from 60¢ to \$1.00 per lb. If the packer's profit — (of ¼ ¢ per lb.) — were entirely eliminated, the housewife would not even be aware of the reduction.

Throughout World War II, packinghouse operators had constantly in mind the economic events during and following World War I.

In World War I, food prices steadily advanced, and for eighteen months following Armistice Day, (November 11th, 1918), they continued to advance. Then, beginning July 1920, there set in an almost vertical decline in prices which robbed many of the packing companies (including some of the largest) of most of their working capital.

During the six years of World War II, the advance in food prices was less than in the four years of World War I. This was due to government controls. The instruments of control were price ceilings and subsidies.

In Canada, controls were continued for two to three years following V-J Day. During this period, food prices gradually advanced, and it was hoped that when controls were finally removed, cost-of-living prices would carry on approximately at the levels obtaining at the dates of removal. That this did not happen is no reflection upon those responsible for the policy. It was impossible to foresee the multitude of factors which affected prices during the post-war years — seemingly all of them tending to drive prices up.

Year by year, since decontrol, it has seemed that packinghouse prices must surely have reached their peak, and year by year they have continued still to advance. In Table II, below, Column 4 reveals the percentage of price advances as at March, 1951, compared with the pre-war base years 1935-1939.

TABLE II

	1 Price per lb. March 1935/39	2 Price per lb. March 1945	3 Price per lb. March 1951	4 Per- centage Increase 1 to 3	5 Price per lb. July 31 1951
Good Steers, live, Toronto.....	5.86¢	11.54¢	32.06¢	447%	33.07¢
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto.....	11.80	19.42	34.98	196%	36.75
Lambs, live, Toronto.....	8.80	14.95	40.36	359%	36.00
Eggs, 'A' Large, Toronto.....	22.75	35.00	53.75	136%	69.00
Creamery Butter, Toronto.....	25.75	43.50	75.50	193%	63.00
Cheese, f.o.b. factory, Ontario.....	12.35	23.00	39.25	218%	37.25
Wool, B Super, Toronto.....	30.50	46.00	255.00	736%	115.00
Hides, Light Native Cow, Toronto.....	10.33	15.00	43.00	316%	37.00
Calfskins, Light, Toronto.....	18.16	23.50	87.00	379%	55.00
Edible Oils					
Cottonseed, Refined, Toronto	7.49	18.70	32.66	336%	21.88

The phenomenal advance in the prices of all the above list is revealed by comparison with the following :

As at March 1951 the increase in the cost of living index (1935-1939 equals 100) was	79.7%
Increase in price of all foods included in the cost of living computation.....	133.9%
Increase in general wholesale prices.....	141.8%

It is substantially accurate to say that in March, 1951 — (that is, at the close of the year under review) — the complete list of packinghouse products stood at an all-time high. And at that date there seemed no sign of recession in any of the products listed in Table II.

However, four months later — (that is, at the end of July, 1951) — such a statement would be far from accurate.

The change of prices as between the two dates is revealed by comparing Column 3 and Column 5 in Table II.

It will be noted that the following products show advances —

Steers	from 32.06¢ to 33.07¢
Hogs	from 34.98 to 36.75
Eggs	from 53.75 to 69.00

In each of the above items, the advance was seasonal; that is, in July the product in question is in much shorter supply than in March.

The remaining products of Table II show declines. Certain of these declines were also seasonal. They were —

Lambs	from 40.36¢ to 36.00¢
Creamery Butter	from 75.50 to 63.00
Cheese	from 39.25 to 37.25

In the case of these products, March is a month of scarcity and July of relative plenty.

In a quite different category are the other products,—viz :

	Percentage		
	Price per lb. March 28/51	Price per lb. July 31/51	Decline in 4 months
Wool, B Super	\$2.55	\$1.15	55%
Hides	43¢	37¢	14%
Calfskins (light)	87¢	55¢	37%
Cottonseed Oil, refined, Toronto ..	32.66¢	21.88¢	33%

These declines are not seasonal. They constitute a sharp break in the upward climb of prices, and must be recognized as a *possible* portent.

Note: On the day on which this report goes to press (August 22) prices of the first 3 items broke further to:

Wool	\$1.00
Hides	29½¢
Calfskins	47¢

At March 28th a strong 'statistical' argument could have been advanced that the prices of these four products were as firmly established as any others in the packinghouse list.

Is there an explanation of the break, common to all of them ?

The answer is yes.

Phenomenal prices,

(a) on the one hand stimulate production, — (obversely restricting consumption);

(b) on the other hand bring substitute products into being.

The factor (a) operated especially in the case of edible oils. The high (government supported) prices of the last few years have resulted in a prospect of record production in U.S.A. this year, of Cottonseed, Peanut, and Soya Bean Oils. The only way to get these anticipated record quantities into consumption will be to reduce prices. This coming event has cast its shadow before it, in the sharp price break which has already occurred.

In regard to wool, hides and calfskins, the explanation of the break lies chiefly in factor (b). In the last two years, substitutes for wool fabrics and for leather have been more extensively used than at any previous period, and are still being developed rapidly.

It would seem that these same factors (a) and (b) will in time operate to bring down the prices of those other products of Table II which still remain abnormally high. At the head of the list is cattle. Cattle prices are still more than five times as high as in the base period. It is true,—

(a) that the price of the base period was abnormally low,—also

(b) that human population in U.S.A. and Canada has advanced more rapidly than cattle population,—also

(c) that, when purchasing power is high (as at present), North American housewives have a strong preference for beef, over other meats.

However, it is also true,—

(d) that the chief meat-exporting countries,—Argentina, Australia, New Zealand,—are selling their surplus beef to the United Kingdom for less than one-third of the North American price for corresponding quality. Can two such widely separated levels for a basic food be permanently maintained ?

(e) that an estimated record crop of 106 million hogs in United States is predicted for the coming hog year — October 1st, 1951 to September 30th, 1952.

(f) that in Canada, also, a sizable increase in hog production is predicted. It is unlikely that the expected deliveries of hogs during the coming Fall and Winter can go into consumption at present price levels.

If hog prices decline substantially in both countries, will not consumption be diverted from beef to pork meats — thus in turn weakening beef prices ?

Note (1) The most important factor in the cost of producing live stock is the price of feed grains. In the four-month period (March 28th, 1951 to July 31st, 1951) feed grains have declined in Canada as follows :

	March 28 1951	July 31 1951
Oats, No. 3 C.W., Fort William, from	\$1.01 per bu.	78¢ per bu.
Barley, No. 1 Feed "	1.51 per bu.	\$1.18 per bu.

Note (2) In the Annual Reports of the last two years, there have been predictions (explicit or implied) that cattle prices were due for a near-by decline. Instead, they have continued to advance. The argument of the above section is a more cautious one. It is that the advance of cattle prices has been out of line with that of general food prices, and that at some time (possibly not long delayed) there must be an adjustment of cattle prices downward. With somewhat less force the same argument applies to lamb prices.

There is no suggestion of a calamitous break such as occurred in 1920-21. With the defence programme in the background, such a break is very unlikely.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Directors have pleasure in stating that relations with Employees have been harmonious and co-operative. They are pleased to inform the Shareholders that this co-operation found expression in that most important of all objectives;—the steady improvement in the quality of the Company's products.

A record sum was set aside as profit-sharing, viz. \$1,800,000.

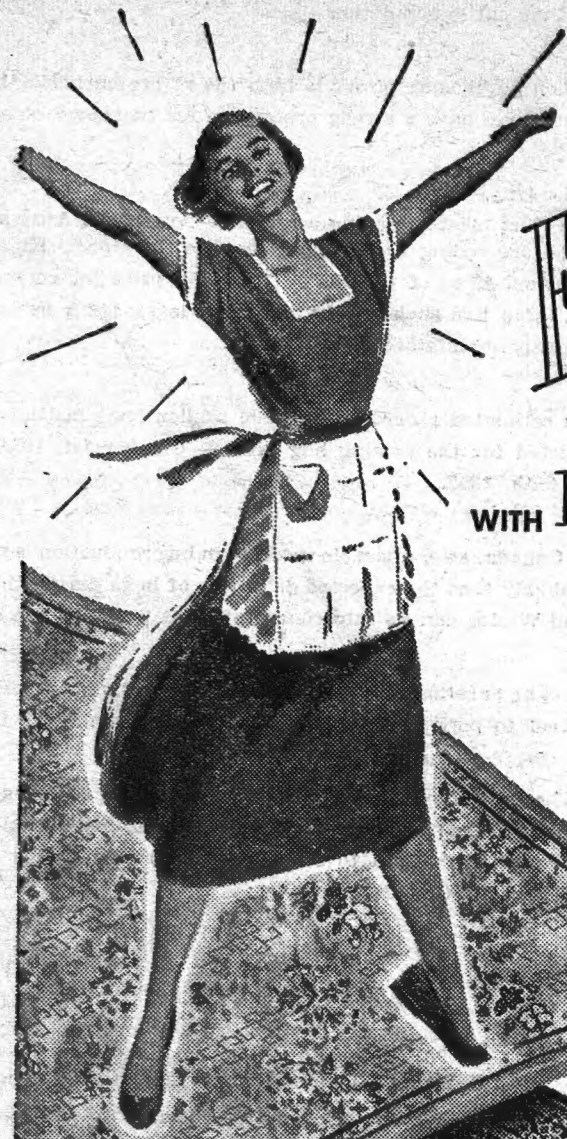
Of this sum, approximately \$1,300,000 was distributed as cash bonus, and \$500,000 set aside as the beginning of a savings fund in which all Employees will share equally.

Under the terms of the agreement with the U.P.W.A., there were three increases in wage rates based upon the advancing cost of living index.

Toronto, August 23rd, 1951.

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.



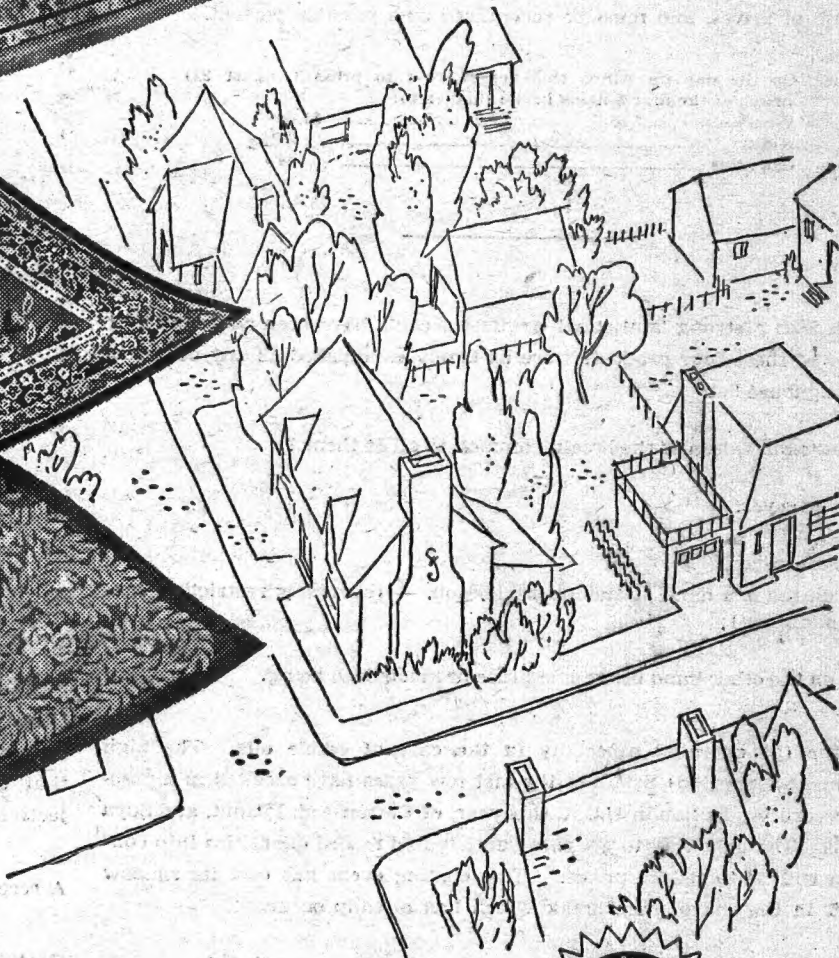
Fly through housework

WITH **REXOLEUM RUGS** DE LUXE QUALITY

Even on the muddiest days, just a swish of the mop and Rexoleum's high enamel surface is sparkling again...

Rexoleum Rugs are so zestful in colour, too...and in design...floral, or geometric...A joy to look at...and to clean...and a joy to the budget because they wear like iron. Long wear makes them so economical!

Be sure to drop in next time you're in town to look over this year's new designs and patterns... For every room in the house... to delight every member of the family.



You can select your Rexoleum-de-luxe from a wide range of patterns, including floral designs, in a variety of colourings to suit every taste — and to brighten every room in the house. Your dealer will be glad to show you Rexoleum Rugs or Rexoleum by the yard...Look for the Rexoleum-de-luxe seal on the face of the goods.

In Latin, REX means KING...

In any language, REXOLEUM means KING QUALITY.

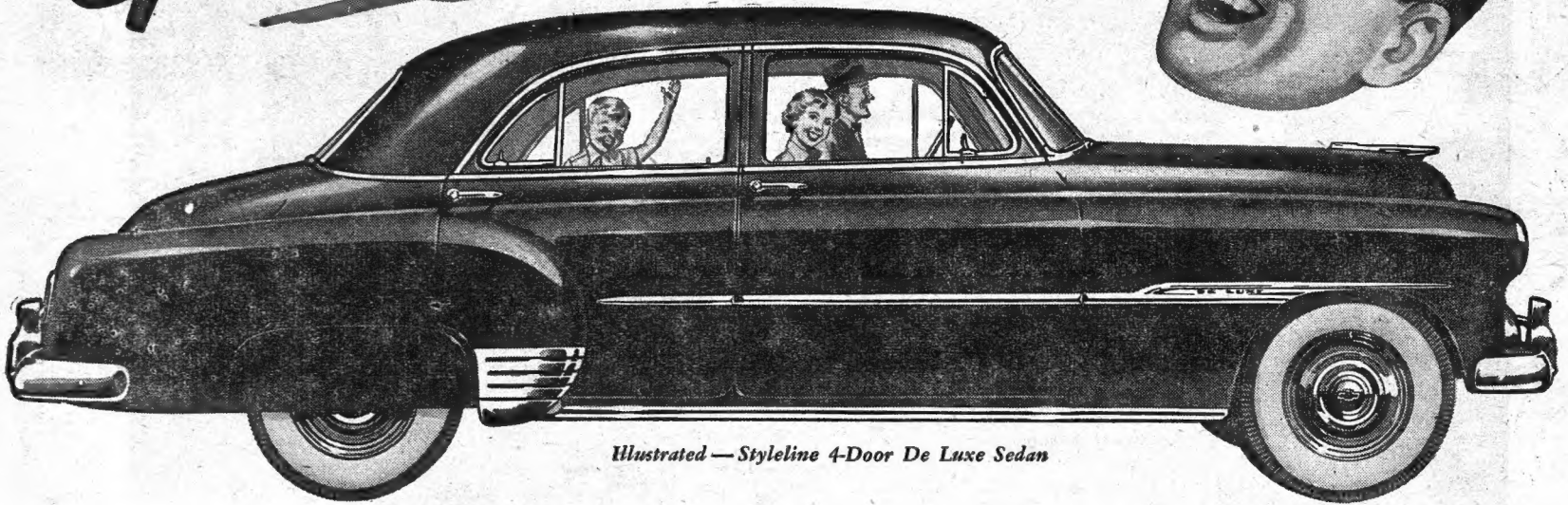




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"You bet, we can afford
CHEVROLET!



Illustrated — Styleline 4-Door De Luxe Sedan

... for only CHEVROLET has all the things we want...
LOWEST COST, FINEST QUALITY, UTMOST DEPENDABILITY
AND ECONOMY PLUS THE HIGHEST TRADE-IN VALUE!"

This year's Chevrolet is a marvel of value, every way — and it's all yours at lowest cost!

If you want a car with Body-by-Fisher strength, protection and up-to-the-minute styling — Chevrolet has it. If you want power you can live with through many moons to come — Chevrolet's valve-in-head performance gives you that, too. If you want roominess and comfort and handling ease that make every trip a breeze, there's no simpler way to find them than to take the wheel of a Chevrolet.

Above all, if you're looking for features that perfectly combine pleasure with performance, just look at these:

NEW — improved Centre-Point Steering

(and Centre-Point Design), making steering even easier at low speeds and while parking.

NEW — more powerful Jumbo-Drum Brakes (with Dubl-Life rivetless brake linings) for extra-safe, extra-smooth, extra-long-lasting performance. They're the biggest brakes in Chevrolet history.

NEW — Safety Sight Instrument Panel, — safer, more convenient, more efficient and more beautiful than ever before.

Yes, Chevrolet for '51 is a car that defies comparison from every viewpoint—including price. So, if you've been toying with the notion of settling for a lesser car—visit your Chevrolet dealer and see how easily you can buy this thrifty marvel.



With ultra-smooth PowerGlide,† Chevrolet is first in the lowest-price field to bring you the proudest feature of luxury cars—a fully-proved, fully-automatic transmission. There's *no* clutch pedal! You can drive all day without ever shifting a gear! And with all this driving ease, you get the extra-abundant power of Chevrolet's new 105 h.p. engine, exclusive to PowerGlide Chevrolets. It's so *simple* to drive, it's a *thrill* to drive!

†PowerGlide plus 105 H.P. Engine optional at extra cost on deluxe models.

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F-51-C-5

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